

The Times.

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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THE TIMES

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Professional and business cards, not exceeding six lines—per annum, \$5.00.

Wayside Gleanings.

FOR THE TIMES.

A PLEA FOR LIFE.

Take him not yet to death!
My dearest earthly all,
Lay not mine idle youth
The cold funeral pall.
O may the Spring-time braid
Her wreaths with Summer flowers,
And still thine hand be stayed,
Thro' the bright Autumn hours.

O leave me not alone,
For all that love me die;
He is the only one
Beneath the waiting sky!
If thou hast plumed thy wings,
To bear him hence away,
By all unfading things—
O, spare him yet, I pray!

HELEN.

FOR THE TIMES.

A few Things in Washington City.

Though months have passed since it was my good fortune to spend a pleasant day in this "Mecca of many hopes," yet what I saw and the pleasure I enjoyed is indelibly impressed on the tablets of memory. I was there in Dec'r last, with a few friends, and never shall I forget the delight with which I hailed the morn on which we were to begin our sight-seeing. Breakfast over, our furs and cloaks wrapped warmly around us, we were soon on Pennsylvania Avenue with a fierce wind saluting us, but on we passed towards the Capitol. Shop windows on every side displaying the most beautiful things in the way of dress goods, furs, jewelry, &c., all very tempting to the feminine part of our party, and it seemed as if every one was busy preparing for the approaching Christmas holidays; so much bustling to and fro. Old, grave-looking men with comfortable muffled around their face, young 'exquisites' wrapped in shawls and sporting canes and mustaches; old ladies hurrying past, with scores of young and beautiful ones, children and servants, all passing—a living panorama. But we are at the gate of the Capitol square, and entering it seems as if we had been ushered from the land of matter-of-fact reality to that of dreaming fancy. The green, velvet sward crossed and recrossed by graveled walks—with here and there a fountain playing in jets and falling with a tinkling music upon the marble basin, whilst the spray rapidly changed to glittering icicles, and hung around like a string of jewels. And though a cold, dreary day there was melody in the overhanging boughs, stripped as they were of leaves, except in the case of evergreens. I was delighted and stood gazing upon the scene around, and the noble Capitol rising above the rest, like some tutelary genius. My heart bounded to think of our nation's greatness,—that blest and honored it was, in being an asylum for the oppressed, and in its noble plan of an elective government, there was hope for all. And even at that moment there were noble souls within its walls, who had toiled with praiseworthy perseverance to make themselves an immortal

name, and as a reward, are now lawgivers of this mighty republic.

After rambling awhile along the wide walks, we entered and after quite an effort to pass the crowd of loiterers, found ourselves in the dome, surrounded on all sides by a crowd of persons gazing upon the fine paintings hung around. De Soto's discovery of the Mississippi, Braddock's Defeat, and others all descriptive of some era in our country's march to greatness. I examined them closely and could have stood admiring them for hours, but we hurried up to the Hall of Representatives, to hear something of the wrangle for the Speakership. After obtaining a good seat, I had leisure to look down upon the "concentrated hope of the country," and as their names were called for voting, I had a good opportunity to examine the personalities of each one. Of course I paid particular attention to our Carolina members, and rejoiced to find, that in point of good features and noble expression, they vie with the others. Some of the members were handsome—but others—oh, horrors! I should never take for any of the assembled wisdom; bald-headed, eagle-eyed and hawked nose, with a mouth reminding one of an opening oyster, as they squeaked out "Banks" or "Richardson," as the case proved, in answer to their name called on the roll. But there were some noble looking, in fact from their countenance, I judged them Nestors of the land.

We amused ourselves an hour or more, looking, hearing and criticising, but as we had but little time to spare, left the Hall, and after looking again on the paintings, came out, and after a brisk walk reached the gate—all of us taking one long, lingering look upon the place we had left, and I hoping to go all over it again, if ever in my power. We then turned towards the Patent Office, but soon concluding from our fatigue, it was indeed the "city of magnificent distance," hired a carriage, and were set down at the Office. And here I must not forget to notice that for our chief pleasures we are indebted to one of our State's brightest stars in that galaxy of assembled wisdom—one of our Senators, who politely escorted us over that immense building. First we noticed the Ornithological Department, and were amply repaid. Birds of every kind and clime all collected and set forth attractively, some impaled on the wing, others so life-like, you could almost imagine, their little throats were bursting with song; and again others with eyes so bright and plumage so gay, I almost wished they were alive, and in their native clime, to gladden all with their warbling melody. Then we came to animals,—insects, antiquities and curiosities,—minerals, shells, different species of wood, rare plants, and time-honored relics of our own land. Among the animals, the deer-kind attracted me and the leopard, the wolf, bear and a whole catalogue of ugly and beautiful creatures—then to the insects, with their glittering bodies, arranged in diamonds and stars, on card board, looking for all the world, as if they had assembled there to dazzle mankind with their variegated beauties. And the spider, hated of all, impaled here, where we could study its hidden charms, its bright eye and velvety coat, so brown and soft.

Now we are looking on the Mummies, and wonder assails us to see these preservations from decay. I turned from them to the curiosities,—needle and bead work from China, Japan and the aborigines of America,—the hunting suit and apparel of an Indian chief, the regalia of heathen kings and queens, in truth everything strange and rare. With tearful veneration we beheld the great Washington's suit of buckskin, his camp conveniences and regiments; then Franklin's printing press, and other things which carried us back to the time which tried men's souls. There was one thing which

pleased me more than all, and that, the donation repository, for the purchase of Mt. Vernon, that spot so dear to every true patriot and lover of American freedom; and it was cheering to see the shrine of the nation's protector, so well heaped around with coin, small it is true, but like the widow's mite, acceptable. We spent sometime in this large edifice, but I was not half satisfied; I saw too much to remember particulars, and came away with a very indistinct idea of what I really saw.

Fatigued with the walks and excitement, we hurried to our comfortable rooms at Willard's; and where, after enjoying a sumptuous dinner, we prepared to leave the city, to bid a long farewell to its magnificent avenues and its noble buildings. But not to forget—there were many in the home circle to tell o'er all its bright memories, and hoping that we could again go through the same joyous scenes, we glided off on the rippling bosom of the Potomac.

MATTIE HARRISON.

Love, Joy and Rapture.

And who shall say
The stars have not their loves as well as birds;
Or, that the ocean does not palpitate
With joy, when wooed by its fair spouse, the moon!
Or that the blushing flower feels not a thrill
Of rapture, in the morning sunbeam's kiss!
[David Bates.]

Literary.

A Brief Sketch.

BY DOUGLASS.

Chapter I.

"The chord which vibrates to the sweetest pleasure,
Strikes the deepest notes of woe."

It is evening, and upon a sofa in the hall of the magnificent mansion of the wealthiest and most influential man in all Briar Brook—a country village pleasantly situated on the western banks of the meandering river S—, were seated two persons, one, a fair and delicate creature, of sweet disposition, a lovely soul and affectionate nature, which seemed to speak in the lustre of her eyes, the lips, and aching brow, shaded by jetty curls of raven hues. The other was a gentleman, and a stranger in the village, having been a resident now only three months.

In this short time, though, he had made many acquaintances. He was the courted one of all the balls; and was not long in installing himself into the good graces of Oscar and Virginia Middleton. As for the young girl, she could but gaze upon him as the perfection of her ideal fancy.

As they sat alone in the room, surrounded by the display of wealth and beauty, Laura was happy—happy, that at last she had realized what it was to love, what it was to have a heart beating in sweet unison with her own.

Poor, deluded girl! know you not that man is not what he seems? Him, upon whom you have placed your throes, to whom you have pledged your vows, may prove like other men. He whom your fancy has pictured faultless, may yet prove his imperfections, and the young, confiding heart may sorrow o'er faded prospects and crushed hopes.

'Virginus,' artlessly sighed the young girl, 'am I not yours? are we not soon to be as one? You love me, Virginus; and, oh! I am so happy!'

'Yes, Laura, I love you, and will soon make you my happy bride. The day is fast hastening when you will be congratulated as the wife of him who lives but in your smiles.' One week more, and you are mine forever!

'Then I am happy, Virginus!'—and she rested her head upon his shoulder, while he pressed a warm, passionate kiss upon her snow white brow.

Chapter II.

No retaining tone hath crept,
Softening, soft and stealthily,
Into this lone heart's recesses.

ANSELMO.

The shades of night have fallen upon the city. The sun sank clearly and beautifully, leaving its rosy tints and golden rays to gleam awhile upon the earth, and then faded away. Twilight,

calm, delightful twilight, soon succeeded, bestowing its gray and silvery light; and then the silent stars came forth to bless man on his dreary journey. Softly sighed the winds of middle summer, laden with the rich perfume of fragrant flowers, and blossoms of varied dyes.

It was a lovely evening—by far too lovely for the pale and sorrowing Hervey Thompson to be shut up in his law-office, with a quire of unwritten paper before him.

I have said he was pale. Yes, so pale! He ran his delicate fingers through his sunny locks, and placing his elbow upon the desk, he heaved a sigh.

'Oh, how shall I write her! How tell her that I have loved her from the first time I ever saw her, to the present moment. Yes, when but school children together, we gambolled o'er the green lawn, and plucked the buttercup and violet; then there was a feeling growing in my young heart. I loved her then perhaps as a brother; but, oh! now that we have arrived at the age of maturity, how much stronger is that feeling, how different that love!

Her heart is given to another, and I am left alone. But, oh! he continued, 'may she never know how wildly I have loved. Farewell, farewell. I cannot write. My grief is too great.'

Hervey arose from his desk, and gathering up a few papers, left the office. Slowly he traced his way from street to street until at length he reached his own home.

On entering, a young girl, of uncommon loveliness, met him, and threw her arms about his neck, imprinting a sister's kiss upon his pale lips.

'Brother, you are so sad to-night; I fear this grief will, ere long, lay you in the grave. Dispel all thoughts of her from your mind. Forget her—she is not worthy of your affections. Strive to be cheerful, and let all remembrance of her cease.'

'Sister,' he sighed, 'you have never loved; your young heart is free as the uncaged bird; you are happy and contented: but I may never be joyous again. I loved Laura Middleton, and she loves me not in return. In a week she will be the bride of another. You and my lonely mother are all that bind me to earth. In future, I live alone for you.'

'And we, brother, will strive to make you contented, by strewing sweet flowers of sympathy in your path.'

Chapter III.

I loved; and love thus lightly won
Is ever cast away.

It was midnight, dark, solemn midnight. The rain fell in torrents upon the pavements. Cold and cheerless sighed the wind through scared and leafless branches—black and fearless clouds obscured star and moon; and all was mysteriously solemn.

The world was hushed. The drunken revel even, was suspended, as the lightning shot vividly athwart the heavens, and the sepulchral thunders rolled deep and long.

In a small cottage, neatly painted, with the honey suckle and eglantine climbing to its roof, burned a dim, flickering light. A young and beautiful flower was fading—the daughter and sister lay stretched upon the bed of death; the marks of despair could be traced upon her pallid brow.

The mother bent over her couch, whilst bitter tears gushed from her eyes and bedewed the pillow upon which her daughter reclined.

Wild and haggard was the expression of the brother's countenance; and misery, unending misery could be traced on every feature.

The dying girl raised herself upon her arm, and with a wild gesture, exclaimed,—'Augustus, my brother, hear your sister's dying request. In life I loved him—loved with a woman's undying love. In death, I hate him—hate him. Augustus, hear me. Revenge your sister's shame—revenge her blighted character, her crushed hopes. Revenge—revenge!'

And she fell back upon her pillow. A struggle, and all was over. The soul had fled.

Chapter IV.

"Ad seclerum poenas ultimum veniente tonantis
Hoc graviore manu, quo graviore pede."

It is Laura's wedding night. Within the mansion are assembled her old associates. Jealous eyes are fixed upon her, as, leaning with confidence upon the arm of Virginus Carleton, she enters the room, enrobed in pure and spotless white.

If she ever looked lovely, it was now. She was happy. But oh! how soon that dream of happiness was to be dissipated!

The man of God arose, and the ceremony was proceeding. All eyes were fixed upon the bride and groom, a holy stillness pervaded the room, and every breath seemed drawn so quiet was the scene.

Suddenly a click was heard, and the next moment the report of a pistol.

'My sister, thou art revenged!' cried a haggard young man, as he rushed into the room, with his dagger uplifted, to plunge into the prostrate form of Virginus Carleton.

Laura fell fainting, and was borne to her chamber. Long, long months she lay, her life despaired of by all.

Four years have passed.

Sitting by the front windows of a beautiful mansion are two happy beings. The lady has a sweet and pretty little infant in her arms. The gentleman has the lady in his warm embrace, and a smile of happiness plays on the features of both.

Reader, would you learn who these happy beings are? Then I will tell you. It is our young lawyer, Hervey Thompson, and his happy wife, the changed and lovely Laura Middleton.

Antiquity of the I. O. O. F.

We find the following in an old English paper, from a speech delivered by Mr. Cooper, at a meeting of the Order, of Greenock, Scotland. Mr. Cooper said:

'The origin of the Order of the Odd Fellows is of very great antiquity. It was established by the Roman soldiers in the camp during the reign of Nero, in the year 55. At that time they were "Fellow Citizens." The present name was given them by Titus Caesar in the year 79, from the singularity of their meeting, and from their knowing each other by night or day, and their country. And he not only gave them the names of Odd Fellows, but at the same time, as a pledge of friendship, presented them with a dispensation, engraven on a plate of gold, bearing different emblems, such as the sun, moon and stars, the lion and the dove, and other emblems of mortality.'

The first account of the Order being spread in other countries is in the fifth century, when it was established in the Spanish dominions, and in the sixth century by King Henry in Portugal, and in the eleventh century it was established in France, and afterwards by John De Neville, in England, attended by five Knights from France, who formed a Loyal Grand Lodge of Honor in London, which Order remained until the twelfth century, when a part of them began to form themselves into a union, and a portion of them remain up to this day—the Lodges—which are now very numerous throughout the world, and call themselves the Loyal Ancient Odd Fellows, being a portion of the original body.

The Manchester Union is of a more recent date, although there is no doubt of its emanating from the same source. Its first introduction into Manchester was about the year 1800, by a few individuals from the Union in London, who formed themselves into a Lodge, and continued in connection with them for some time, when some difference caused them to declare themselves independent, and thus have kept their work independent.'

THE BEST TIME TO FRET.—Two gardeners had their crops of peas killed by the frost, one of whom, who had fretted greatly and grumbled at his loss, visiting his neighbor some time after, was astonished to see another fine crop growing, and inquired how it could be. 'These are what I sowed while you were fretting,' was the reply. 'Why, don't you ever fret?' Yes; but I put it off till I have repaired the

mischief. 'Why, then there's no need to fret at all.' True; that's the reason I put it off.

Four things come not back—the spoken word, the sped arrow, the past life, and the neglected opportunity.

A very excellent lady sought to instruct her grand child in relation to the provident care of Heaven. 'Who gives you your daily bread?' 'God,' replied the child; but uncle Peter puts the butter and sugar on.'

THE Philadelphia Ledger says, that the \$15,000, the sum required to be raised to secure the exhibition of the National Agricultural Society for that city, has been contributed.

Common Schools.

From the Ohio Journal of Education.

The Seven Wonders of the World.

1. The Colossus at Rhodes. It stood on the two moles which formed the entrance of the harbor, at the city of Rhodes.

It was composed of brass, and some estimate of the amount used may be made from the fact that after it had lain in ruins 894 years, there remained after the diminution from rust and theft, 729,000 pounds. It was sold to a Jew of Edessa, and carried away on 900 camels. It was hollow, and the cavities filled with stones, to counterbalance its weight and render it firm on its pedestal. Its height was 105 feet, and all vessels could pass between its legs. There were few persons who could encompass its thumb with their arms, and its fingers were larger than most statues. It was the workmanship of Chares, who was employed 21 years in building it. It was erected B. C. 306, and, after having stood 56 years, was broken off below the knees, and thrown down by an earthquake.

2. The Temple of Diana at Ephesus, which surpassed all the structures of antiquity, and the building of which occupied 220 years. It was 425 feet in length, 220 in breadth; adorned with 127 columns of the Ionic order, and Parian marble, each sixty feet high; and a statue of the goddess, supposed to have been sent down from heaven. On the very night of the birth of Alexander the Great, it was partially burnt down by Herostatus, who took that means to immortalize his name. Dinocrates was the architect who superintended its rebuilding. Alexander offered to appropriate his spoils to its restoration, if the Ephesians would give him the sole honor, and have his name placed on the temple. They refused, really from national pride, but with the answer, 'That it was not right for one divinity to erect a temple to another.'

3. The Labyrinth of Egypt, situated in Lower Egypt, near Lake Meris. According to Herodotus, it consisted of 3000 chambers; 1500 above ground, and the same number subterranean. It had but one entrance and so many intricate windings, that when once in, it was impossible to get out without a guide. It is said to have been built by 12 kings. All the opinions, with reference to its object, appear to yield in accuracy and ingenuity, to that of Gatterer, who supposes it to be an architectural, symbolic representation of the zodiac, and the course of the sun through the same; one half being above, and the other below the earth; whilst the 3000 chambers have a symbolical reference to the procession of the equinoxes.

4. The Pyramids of Egypt, which are near a hundred, and constitute the most stupendous works of man. The largest is at Ghizeh, near the Nile, which covers 11 acres of ground, and is about 500 feet high is said to have employed 100,000 men thirty years in building.

5. The Temple of Jupiter Olympus. It was situated on the river Alpheus, in Elis, near the spot where the Olympic games were celebrated. Its height was sixty-eight feet; breadth ninety-five, and length two hundred and thirty. It was adorned internally and externally with a great variety of statues. The figure of the Olympian deity was composed of ivory and gold, and of such vast proportions that, though seated, it reached nearly to the ceiling, suggesting the idea, that in rising it would bear away the roof. In the right hand it grasped an image of victory, and in the left a sceptre, curiously wrought of various metals, on which was perched an eagle.

6. The wall and hanging gardens of Babylon. The walls, built by Semiramis,

were 350 feet high, 87 feet thick, and about sixty miles in circuit. They were composed of bricks baked in the sun, and cemented with bitumen instead of mortar. The gardens were situated in an immense palace built at the west end of the bridge which crossed the Euphrates.

It contained a square of 400 feet on every side, and was carried up in the manner of terraces, one after another, till it reached the height of the walls of the city. The ascent was from terrace to terrace, by means of stairs ten feet wide. The whole pile was sustained by vast arches, raised on other arches. On the top of the arches flat stones were first laid; a great quantity of reeds and bitumen, next a double row of bricks, the whole covered with thick sheets of lead. This flooring was designed to keep the moisture of the mould from escaping through the arches. The earth laid thereon was so deep that large trees could take root, and with such the garden was covered, together with plants shrubs of every description. On the upper terrace there was a pump and engine, for drawing water from the river to water the garden. Amytis, the wife of Nebuchadnezzar, desired something resembling the hills of her native Media; and to gratify her, the king raised this prodigious structure.

7. The Mausoleum. A monumental structure reared by Artemisia, in memory of her husband and brother, Mausolus, king of Caria, B. C. 352. She is said to have been so much attached to him that she mixed his ashes with water and drank them off! The entire height of the monument was 140 feet; being nearly square, each side measuring 113 feet, and each end 93 feet. It was decorated with a peristyle of 36 columns, about 60 feet in height. There are no remains of the monument at the present day.—CATHERINE S. MORRIS.

LEBANON.

From the Ohio Journal of Education.

Common School Teachers.

Mr. Editor:—At the last session of the Board of School Examiners, for our county, one hundred and seventy-five candidates presented themselves for examination. Of these, one hundred and fifty-five passed through the forms. Of the remaining twenty, some were satisfied with a mere glance at the questions prepared for them, and withdrew; others placed the want of time, and left with scarcely a trial; and others still, attempted to answer about one fourth of the questions and gave up in despair.

It gives me no pleasure to say that a large number of the first class named, I mean those who passed through the forms of the examination, failed to show that they possessed the necessary qualifications, and, of course also failed to receive the requisite certificate. For this, the examiners expect, as usual, to be soundly berated. But what can we do, when the ignorance, and utter unfitness of the candidates, betray themselves in every part of their examination? Take a few recent examples.

One teacher, in the course of his examination, made fifty-seven mistakes in spelling, of which the following are fair specimens, taken just as they appear on his manuscript of scarcely three pages, viz: 'Misigan,' for Michigan; 'Jermaney,' for Germany; 'Nominive,' for Nominative, in four places; 'Aera,' for area, at least twice; and 'Isiland,' for island, in four or five different places.

The same person was asked:—'Where and how long have you taught?'—Ans. in writing.—'Know Where, Never taught.'

'For how long a period was your last certificate given?'—Ans. also, in writing.—'Know certificate.'

Another was asked:—'What and where is Malacca?'—Ans. Verbatim et literatim; 'Malacca is an Island in the Mediterraeania.'

Of the same it was asked:—'Why has the Tropic of Cancer the position assigned it?'—Ans. 'Because it's the extremity of the Earth's axis, and always South of equator.'

Another tells us in writing,—'That a simple sentence composes one nominative and one verb; and that a compound sentence is one that composes two nominatives and two verbs.'

Another says that 'what' is a adverb, and 'could' a conjunction. Another still, affirms, in writing, 'that the principal sea-ports of France are, the Bay of Biscay, the English Channel and the Straits of Dover.'

And thus without any special search might I quote similar specimens ad infinitum. Shall we—can we license such candidates to teach our youth? There

be but one answer to such questions. And yet, these very persons appear to have a difficulty in procuring testimonials like the following—spelling capitals, stage and all, except the names, viz:

G. W. Licking Co. Ohio March the 29th A. D. 1856 to the honorable Board of school Examiners of Licking Co. We do certify that S. ——— is a young Man of good Moral Character and Consider him to be a good school teacher as he has taught for us and we are well acquainted with him.

A. B. C. school Directors
D. E. of the No. ———
EXAMINER.

Pleasant-Hill Academy.

Of which J. W. Shive is principal teacher is situated in the South-East corner of Guilford county in N. C., near Richland Church, quite convenient to several other churches of different denominations, not more than one and a half miles from the corner of either Alamance, Randolph, or Chatham county. A neighborhood, notorious for an abundance of the best kind of cool spring water, and steady as well as economical habits remote from all large water courses calculated to produce sickness, consequently healthy as any situation within the State.

The undersigned having by request attended the examination of the students at the close of their first session of this new Institution, and on witnessing the extraordinary progress that was unanimously admitted by the more competent to judge than himself, which they had made particularly in the dead languages and mathematics, could not, in justice to both (or either) teacher and students, refrain from an open expression of the candid conviction of his mind with regard to the merit of the Institution. Whereupon the Chairman of the board of Education proposed those opinions on that occasion then expressed should be made public; which proposition was unanimously sanctioned and insisted upon. Under those circumstances it is hoped it will not be considered presumptuous for a humble individual to state his honest convictions with regard to a subject, that he is not interested in more than any other individual should be who is a friend and advocate for the improvement of the human mind. Therefore he, the undersigned, not in the slightest degree, prompted by any sinister views but solely with a hope that he, by casting in his mite in this way, may do something to the promotion of an Institution calculated to be both honorable and profitable to the community; both unhesitatingly say that in his humble opinion there is not within the State a more appropriate, convenient and certain place to prepare young men for College, and that but few literary institutions, combine so many advantageous inducements. It is surrounded by a moral community, comparatively but few allurements or opportunities to divert the youthful mind from its line of rectitude. And those few will doubtless be well guarded by the moral and pious vigilance of a competent head who is not only prominently qualified as a scholar to preside over this institution, but as a gentleman altogether in any honorable station worthy of the confidence and respect of a confiding community.

JOHN LONG.

P. S. The Board of Education who constitute Trustees of the Pleasant-Hill Academy, feel authorized to say that good, decent and substantial board, including lights and washing, can be had convenient to the Institution at six dollars per month. In some instances it has been had for less.

Tuition for primary English branches, five dollars; Arithmetic with the lower branches included, eight dollars; higher Mathematics and languages, twelve dollars per session. WM. PATTERSON, Chairman.

JUNE 10th, 1856.

NEW CONSTITUTION FOR MEXICO.—President Comonfort, of Mexico, has published a new constitution for that constantly changing Republic. It designates the inhabitants of the Republic; defines who are Mexicans and who are citizens; proclaims the guarantee of the nation for the liberty, security, property and equality of the inhabitants; prescribes the elements in which these four rights shall consist, and the extent to which they may be enjoyed, and establishes an absolute dictatorship in the hands of the President General; makes all the powers of the Governors of the several States dependent upon and subordinate to him, and gives him the power of naming those who are to discharge all the functions of government, whether ministerial or judicial.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS IN MEXICO.—John A. Cullen, of Virginia, and E. J. Wilson, of Kentucky, two of the passengers of the bark Archibald Gracie, seized some six months ago at La Paz, Mexico, as a filibuster, have arrived at New Orleans. All on board the bark were thrown into prison, and have ever since been confined. Recently, however, six of them made their escape, and the two referred to allege that, after traveling a dreary journey on foot of 1,500 miles through Mexico, they reached Vera Cruz, and there embarked for New Orleans. They describe their treatment and that of their comrades

in prison as heartless and inhuman, and complain bitterly of the indifference of our government to their fate.

STEAM ON SALT LAKE.—Some of the Mormons are on their way to the Eastern States for machinery for a steamboat, to be used on Salt Lake. When the steam whistle first sounds in those waters there will be a terrible fluttering among the wild fowl.

Items of the Day.

From the London Times.
Spain and Mexico.

A war of Spain against Mexico! It seems rather a dream to amuse the imagination than a serious incident in the sober domain of reality. We are carried back to the times of the conqueror Cortez and of his iron band—to the glories of the Indian kings and to their awful overthrow. The events of this conflict are familiar to us all in the animated recital of the great American historian, Prescott; but they are things of another day. A Spanish invasion of Mexico cannot, surely, be connected with the progress of modern affairs. We miss all the incidents of grave reality in such a dream. It is intelligible enough that a band of stern warriors, armed with weapons novel to the untamed Indian, and mounted on animals which seemed to him as monsters from another world, should fill the breast with panic and confusion. Let us suppose a band of green warriors dropped on our planet from the moon, mounted on hippogriffs, and using weapons which would be to our Lancaster guns what the Lancaster gun is to the yew bow of Sherwood Forest; let us suppose these fearful strangers to touch the earth suddenly in Kent or the Weald of Sussex, muttering strange incantations, and demanding of us instant reverence for some unknown power, with death as the alternative. We should send for our great warriors and our great priests—for the Earl of Leucon and the Bishop of Bangor; but what if they failed us in the hour of need? London might soon share the fate of the capital of ancient Mexico. Such is the idea of Spanish conquest in Southern America in bygone days; but what similarity is there between those distant times and our own? The Mexico of the Indian was not the Mexico of the half-caste, but the Mexico of the half-caste long since ejected the Spaniard from her soil. The Mexicans of our day and the Spaniards of our day would descend into the arena with almost equal arms.

Can the Spain of 1856 send forth from her shores an army which could compete with any reasonable chance of success against the modern Mexicans upon their own soil? We know what incredible effort it required from France and England to transport their legions to the Crimea and to maintain them there—how prodigious was the expenditure of our treasure, how great the sacrifice of British and of French lives; and is Spain equal to a similar enterprise? We cannot perceive in her, under present conditions, even the remotest elements of success. All the armed force the Spanish government can muster is needed at home for the maintenance of order. Spain has no armed or mercantile marine, worthy of serious account. It will be well with her, with her utmost efforts she can succeed in retaining possession of that magnificent island—the great jewel of the Antilles—which still owes the dominion of the Spanish flag. For defence she would have with her the sympathies of Europe—for attack she would stand alone. The only result of her efforts would be to cover the Spanish name. In those distant regions with now confusion and disgrace, and to pave the way for foreign aggression in Cuba.

The Spaniard who admits into his dreams the wild fancy of regaining on the mainland of America that which, once lost, was lost to him forever, reckons without the presence of an antagonist with whom he at least is unable to cope. Not a month would pass from the day that the first half dozen ships which constitute the Spanish navy had been driven into Vera Cruz the brig which constitutes the navy of Mexico, when swiftly and sharply the government at Washington would intervene in the discussion and remove its solution the bay of Havana. For mightier interests are at stake just now in the West than any in which Spain bears part. Let her stand aside, if she be wise, and leave the arena clear of others who may be driven to descend into it, however much against their will.

Inundation in France.

In consequence of the heavy rains in the central and southerly parts of France, the rivers were greatly swollen and much damage was done by the freshet. Particularly the Rhone and the Saone, in the vicinity of Lyons, overflowed their banks to the obstruction of the roads, and great injury to the crops. In Lyons many of the quays and streets were entirely overflowed. The only means of communication in the city was by boats. The whole country from Chalons to Lyons was a continued lake. The railway from Lyons to St. Etienne was impassable, and the station at the latter place inundated. The temporary bridge for the construction of the viaduct on the railway in Lyons to Geneva, was

swept away. Similar inundations are reported on the upper parts of the Seine, the Loire, the Durance, the Allier, and other rivers. Great damage is apprehended to the crops, and several losses of life are recorded, from the sudden inundation of roads and houses.

The Latest Battles in Kansas.

H. C. Pate writes from Kansas to the St. Louis Republican, giving an account of a battle a company under his command had at Black Jack Point, with free State men, in which five of his men were wounded. One was shot through the throat, the ball passing through the lungs and out under the shoulder blade; another was shot in the mouth—tooth and part of the tongue carried away. These two are thought mortally wounded—but are doing well. Lambert shot through the shoulder, recovering; and Connelly wounded in the thigh.

When the fight commenced our forces were nearly equal, but I saw that reinforcements for the abolitionists were near, and that the fight would be desperate, and if they persisted not one would be left to tell the carnage that must follow. Major L. B. Washington, who was slightly wounded in riding off early in the engagement was sent for reinforcements for us. My object was to gain time, and if possible have hostilities suspended for a while. With this view a flag of truce was sent out, and an interview with the captain requested.

Capt. Brown advanced and sent for me. I approached him and made known the fact that I was acting under the orders of the U. S. Marshal, and was only in search of persons for which writs of arrest had been issued, and that I wished to make a proposition. He replied that he would hear no proposals, and that he wanted an unconditional surrender.

Mr. P. goes on to state that he, with his men, finally surrendered, and that they remained prisoners until released by Col. Sumner. He also states that the free State men had three men killed and six wounded.

Thieves Lynched.

A party of six or eight gentlemen, says the New Orleans Crescent, went down to the lake, by the new Shell Road, on Thursday evening, to have a supper and a bath. While they were luxuriating in the water, a triad of well-known *chevaliers d'industrie* went into the bath-house, and appropriated a gold watch and \$500 in cash, which were in the pockets of the clothing. They were, however, detected before they got off, and the bathers started in pursuit and captured them. The thieves threw their booty into the lake; an operation which pursuers happened to see. The bathers, being in a jolly humor, searched the fellows, seized a pistol that one of them had, and then compelled them to go into the lake and search for the articles they had thrown over. They found the watch and \$200 of the money, which they fancied would liberate them from further punishment; but they were woefully mistaken. After coming out of the water, they were pinioned, and a rope put around the neck of each. They were pulled and jerked about for a while, and finally tied up and flogged; their captors taking turn about, with a buggy whip, and giving them about a hundred lashes each. With this vengeance the frolicking party were satisfied, and set the poor wretches at liberty. The thieves, we learn, were considerably disgraced by the floggings they received.

Important Southern Movement.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—A preliminary meeting of Southerners was held last night to take into consideration the formation of a Southern Commercial Association, upon the following basis: Members are to pledge themselves to give preference to the bestowal of business patronage to those at the North who respect the sacred rights guaranteed to the South by the constitution and laws of the United States, and to withhold from abolitionists, as enemies to the best interests of our common country, as far as practicable, the influence which a lucrative commerce always bestows. An agency to be opened in New York in season for the fall trade, to discriminate between friends and foes. A pro-slavery journal to be established, free to members of the association. Circulars will shortly be sent South inviting co-operation. Means are to be taken to bring the subject before the Southern Commercial Convention, at Savannah, in December next.

Execution of Reuben Samuel.

On Monday last, Reuben Samuel suffered the extreme penalty of the law, in Rockingham county, for the murder of a man named Southern, during the spring of 1854—the case having been removed from Stokes, where the offence was committed.

The unfortunate man admitted his guilt, at the gallows, and in a few agitated remarks, professed his willingness to die and enter into the awful presence of his Maker. He stated some circumstances in palliation of the offence for which he was about to suffer—such as the improper interference in his domestic relationship the victim of his jealous suspicions—protested his innocence with regard to the commission of one or two minor offences—barn burning and the like—which had been alleged against him

by guilty persons, themselves—and admonished his hearers against evil company and the contraction of habits, springing from such associations as had caused his own ruin.

There being no Minister present; the customary religious services were performed by a gentleman in the crowd, whose name we failed to learn. The scene was a very solemn one throughout, and if any good could result from the public execution of criminals, it is devoutly to be hoped, that the large crowd collected on this occasion, came not from mere curiosity to see a fellow being hung, who in an unguarded hour had dipped his hands in another's blood.

The execution took place in a wood some two miles from Westworth, and was witnessed by quite a concourse of persons, composed of both sexes. The writer of this, who was accidentally present in passing, by, takes pleasure in saying, that no disorderly or improper behavior was observed at the gallows, on the part of any there assembled.—*Patriot*.

THE FLORIDA INDIAN.—We make say the *Durham Gazette*, the following extract from a private correspondent:

"*Micanopy*, June 10, 1856.—The Indians have been creating considerable excitement for some time past.—Several persons have been killed south of us, and a large number of families are forcing up. We have organized two companies in our town, one of cavalry and the other of foot. Several times the alarm has been given that Indians were in our neighborhood; but my impression is that they are not within fifty miles of our place. I saw a scalp some time since brought in by one of our neighbors as a trophy from the seat of war. The hair was plaited and about two feet long. It is very difficult to ascertain the number of Indian warriors. They have been variously reported at from one hundred and fifty to one thousand. Our Indian agent, Capt. Casy, reports officially the first number; but as he has married into the Bow Legs family he cannot be relied on."

THE N. C. CENTRAL RAILROAD.—At a recent meeting of the Directors of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad Company, we understand the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a connection with both trains, each day, should be made with the South Carolina Railroad; and in order to do so, that two passenger trains run each day on the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad, so soon as the North Carolina Railroad shall run two trains on said road.

Resolved, That the President do inform the President of the North Carolina Railroad of the above resolution, and earnestly request the President and Directors of said road to arrange as soon as possible to run on said road so as to make perfect connections with adjoining roads.

AWFUL TRAGEDY.—Two boys, aged respectively 16 and 18 years, at school at Tuskegee, Ala., got into a fight on the 13th inst., when one of them named William drew a knife and cut the throat of his antagonist, named Ashley, from ear to ear, causing instant death.

VALUABLE.—Two lumps of gold weighing 4,100 dwts. have been received by T. R. Callender, of Philadelphia, from the Columbia Mining Company, Georgia. They were of the value of \$4,300, and were the result of ten days' labor.

Four Days Later From Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC.—Arrival of Mr. Fillmore.—Further Excitement about the Crampton Difficulty.—the Great Inundation in France.—B. & W. Advance?

New York, June 23.—The steamship Atlantic has arrived, with Liverpool dates of the 11th inst.

Mr. Fillmore came passenger in the Atlantic, and was received with salutes of artillery. The Asia arrived out on the 6th. The English public were without official notice of Crampton's dismissal, but regarded it as a fact. Little excitement, however, prevailed.

The London papers, says that as the difficulty is a personal one, there exists no necessity to dismiss Dallas. A young man had attempted to take the life of the Queen of Spain with a pistol, but was dismissed.

The inundations in France had rendered 40,000 people homeless and thrown 100,000 out of employment.

The Corn crop was expected to be an average one. Cotton easier, but not quite lower. Sales of three days reached 14,000 bales. Flour advanced 6d to 1s. Wheat advanced 2d; Corn advanced 1s. 6d. Consols 94½ to 94.

TO MAKE MICK STRAWBERRIES.—A lady, in Chicago, Ill., says:—Cut up ripe peaches and soft mild eating apples, in the proportion of three to one, into pieces the size of strawberries, and mix them with a proper proportion of sugar, and after they have stood together a few hours and mingled their flavors, even an amateur, if he will not look at the hash, might make it for straw berries.

SUPREME COURT.—We understand that the case of the State against the Bank of Fayetteville for issuing one and two dollar notes was argued on Tuesday last before this body by Messrs. Badger and Shepherd for the defence, and by the Attorney General, and that the argument was one of very distinguished ability and interest. The history of this case is as follows: In January, 1837, the Legislature re-enacted to take effect in 1838, a law of 1835, making it unlawful to pass, circulate or receive in payment within this State any bank bill not authorized by this State, under the sum of five dollars. The terms of the act seem plain enough, but a question has arisen whether the purpose be less to inaugurate a policy with regard to the currency, than simply to exclude bills of other States of that denomination—not prohibiting the same thing being done by our own Banks. While it is conceded that the language of the law will support either, and of course, therefore, the harsher construction, it is by no means satisfactory to adopt the latter, when it is remembered that it was against foreign bills only that the act was intended to be levied, and the law is also capable, without violence, of bearing a corresponding construction which would exclude the other. The Bank of Fayetteville was chartered in 1848, and the act for that purpose omitted a clause which is contained in all the other Bank charters prohibiting its issue. Acting under advice, they commenced and have continued to this day the circulation of the one and two dollar notes. In 1850, the Legislature, to end the controversy, offered them the right to issue three dollar notes, provided they gave up the smaller issues. This offer was declined. This year (1856) the Statutes were revised, and it is now high penal offence to issue any bills less than three without plain authority.

The whole question, it seems to be conceded, turns upon the construction the Court will place upon the charter of the Bank of Fayetteville. Notwithstanding the laws of '35, '38, and '50, if, by that charter, the right to issue these bills was granted, then it amounted to a contract with them, and these laws do not reach the case. This, again, will involve the enquiry, was the prohibitory clause omitted by accident or design? If omitted inadvertently even, does it not amount to a grant of the power? Upon the other hand, assuming that the purpose of the original act was to prohibit all these small bills, ought not the Bank to show an express exemption from what seems to be the fair import and terms of the law? Our readers will observe the closeness and nicety of these questions. They are such as could well provoke the splendid debate of Tuesday last.—*Raleigh Register*.

PARTIAL DESTRUCTION OF THE INDIANA PENITENTIARY—REBELLION OF PRISONERS.—About 6 o'clock last evening the Indiana State Prison at Jeffersonville, opposite this city, was set on fire in the third story of the Hospital building; and that portion of the edifice was entirely consumed. The loss to the State cannot be more than \$10,000, with about \$7000 to Samuel H. Patterson, the late lessee.

The origin of the fire may be undoubtedly attributed to incendiarism on the part of some of the convicts. For several weeks past the prison affairs have been in a very deplorable condition, growing out of the failure of the last Indiana Legislature to elect a lessee. Mr. Patterson's lease expired yesterday, and he is succeeded by an appointee of Gov. Wright, one Mr. David Metta. The prisoners had heard of the change in keepers, and thinking it unconstitutional for the Governor to make an appointment, have been meditating rebellion. Various difficulties have occurred, and twice recently the prison has been fired. On Sunday, Gov. Wright addressed the convicts, counselling them to behave properly. But yesterday morning a large number refused to work, and rallied on a grass plat in the yard. They were finally persuaded by the Chaplain, Rev. Le Roy Woods, to resume labor, and did so. It was evident that the spirit of insubordination had only been partially subdued, and last evening its terrible effects were too plainly manifested.

After the fire broke out, it was with the greatest difficulty that the prisoners could be forced into their cells, and it was only when a large posse had been assembled, duly armed, that they were compelled, at the point of the bayonet, to retire.

During the progress of the fire great excitement prevailed, and it was thought that a general outbreak would occur. Many of the prisoners were wild with madness, and ready to act with the utmost fury. Happily, the fire was quelled, and the order of the institution preserved.—*Louisville Courier*, 17th.

LATER.—We learn that order has been restored in this institution. The convicts are thoroughly subdued, and it is believed there will be no further signs of rebellion. Some twenty-five were punished. Heaton (not Eaton,) the ring-leader of the mutiny, received sixty-five lashes on the bare back with a cowhide, thirty of which were applied before he began to beg for mercy. *Louisville Jour* 19th.

Lean liberty is better than fat slavery.

RETURN OF THE KANSAS INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.—We learn that the investigating committee of the House of Representatives, consisting of Messrs. Oliver, Howard and Sherman, came on in the western train yesterday morning as far as the Relay House, and thence went on to Washington. They are accompanied by Messrs. Joel Walker, Dr. Armstrong, and Mr. John Barker, a deputation of Wyandotte Indians, also from Kansas. Gen. Whitfield, the delegate in Congress from Kansas, has also returned to Washington. These gentlemen, it is understood, say that the affairs in the territory are by no means in as bad a state as has been represented, and that such representations will be made to the government at Washington as will soon put a stop to all further difficulties.

FREE NEGRO LIFE AT THE NORTH.—A committee of the city council of New York have been investigating the condition of the city. In one building they found 75 persons residing, and the basement, a damp, filthy place occupied by a colored man named Jackson, as a dance house. He said that he formerly was a slave in Nelson county, Va., and that his last master, Thomas Carkey, set him free twenty-six years ago, since which time he has been a servant five years in the family of General Harrison. He added that he had rather, to-day, be a slave on a Southern plantation than a free negro at the North. Some of the party, of Republican proclivity, found it difficult to gullop down this statement but the seriousness with which it was uttered left no doubt of its truth.

An Indian Battle.—The following, from a paper published at Omaha City, Nebraska, is descriptive of an Indian battle, as conducted by the 'warriors' in that Territory:

"Two war parties (generally two or three hundred men, women and children, dogs and horses) come in sight and halt at the distance of from one-half to a mile of each other. The women, children and horses are immediately *corralled*, by the men surrounding them, to prevent a general stampede. When this arrangement is completed the dusky warriors pitch in alternately as follows:—The young aspirant for glory, horseback designs on his Buffalo skins or blanket, and red vermilion on his eyebrows, mounts a war steed, (generally a lazy scrubby pony, and with spur and whip describes as swiftly as possible a semi-circle in the direction of the enemy's *corralle*, keeping, however, out of range of arrows or bullets, from the bows or worthless flintlocks of the main body of the Indians, but ready to meet a straggler like himself from the other camp. If the two curved lines described by the warriors from either camp come within a hundred yards or so of each other, the warriors at full gallop, discharge their respective weapons, be they bows or rusty fire-arms. After these first champions return safely to camp, two others, one from each party, with a hoop and a yell, more alarming than their weapons, start up upon a similar venture. In this way the battle is carried on for hours, without a single fatal shot from either party. After giving to each other sufficient evidence of prowess, the parties retire, and no damage is done unless some reckless or hardy hunter is caught out alone, when he is attacked by the whole unfriendly tribe. This is an Indian battle, very poetic, indeed, but not so very dangerous, after all."

NEBUCHADNEZZAR.—It is stated that Col. Rawlinson has lately discovered in a state of perfect preservation, what is believed to be the mummy of Nebuchadnezzar. The face of the rebellious monarch of Babylon, covered by one of those gold masks usually found in Assyrian tombs, is described as very handsome—the forehead high and commanding, the features marked and regular. A post mortem examination has been made and the stomach found full of grass.—*London Atlas*.

THE NAME OF THE CANDIDATE.—The name of the Democratic candidate for Vice President is spelled Breckinridge—not Breckenridge. It is pronounced by the Kentuckians *Breckenridge*.

CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE.—We are authorized to announce RALPH GORREL ESQ., as a candidate for a seat in the Senate in the next Legislature, for the County of Guilford.

May 5, 1856.

We are authorized to announce M. S. SHERWOOD, as a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons in the next Legislature, for the County of Guilford.

May 28, 1856.

We are authorized to announce Geo. ALBRIGHT, as a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons in the next Legislature, for the County of Guilford.

June 10.

We are authorized to announce LEVI M. SCOTT, as a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons in the next Legislature, for the County of Guilford.

June 18.

We are authorized to announce Colonel ABRAHAM KLAPP, as a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons in the next Legislature, for the County of Guilford.

June 1856.

We are authorized to announce Colonel JOSEPH A. HOUTSON, as a candidate for the Office of Sheriff for the County of Guilford.

June 2.

Commercial.			
TIMES WEEKLY ALMANAC.			
JUNE.			
DAY OF THE MONTH.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	
Saturday.....21	4 47	7 13	
Sunday.....22	4 47	7 13	
Monday.....23	4 47	7 13	
Tuesday.....24	4 47	7 13	
Wednesday.....25	4 47	7 13	
Thursday.....26	4 47	7 13	
Friday.....27	4 47	7 13	
Saturday.....28	4 47	7 13	
Sunday.....29	4 48	7 13	
Monday.....30	4 48	7 12	

MOON'S PHASES.			
DAY.	HOUE.	MINUTE.	
New Moon.....2	6	19 P. M.	
First Quarter.....10	6	29 A. M.	
Full.....18	6	27	
Last Quarter.....25	4	62 A. M.	

Consignees Per Rail Road.
GREENSBORO STATION, June 23.
W. S. Gilmer, T. Edwards & Co., J. M. Lindsay, F. Clark, Gov. Morehead, Rankin & McLean, T. J. Patrick, R. Caldwell, J. T. Dodson, E. W. Ogburn, J. F. Rodman, J. N. Thompson, S. McKnight, Rose & Thom, C. P. Mendenhall, J. E. Amos, D. P. Weir, J. B. Baisley, J. M. Donnell, F. Wharton, H. B. Dowler, T. M. Hughes, J. & F. Garrett, H. I. Robbitt, F. Shaw & Son, W. J. McConnell, T. Graham, J. Dawson, H. McDonald, T. Moore.

WILMINGTON MARKET, JUNE 24.

[Reported by CUMMING & STYRON.]	
BACON.....12 1/2	NAILES.....6
N. C. hog round, 12 1/2	Yellow dog, 25
Western sides, 10 1/2	Virgin, a2.25
" Shoulders, 10 1/2	TAB, 1.25
" 10 1/2	ROBIN, 1.25
LARD, N. C., a 12 1/2	No. 1, 1.50 a2.75
BUTTER, 28 1/2	No. 2, 1.15 a1.50
BEESWAX, 28 1/2	Common, 1.10
CANDLES.....10	SPICERIES.....1
Adam's tin, 30 a 33	Turnip, 33
Sperm, 45 a 60	POTATOES.....1
CORN, 56 a 60	RICE, 4 1/2
COFFEE.....12 1/2	SALE.....1
Rio, 12 1/2	SALE, 1.50
Laguira, 12 1/2	Alum, 50
N. C. SHEETINGS, 7 1/2	Sack, 1.15 a1.25
" 7 1/2	SUGAR.....1
" YARN, 17 1/2	Clarified, 11 a 11 1/2
FEATHERS, 40 a 42	P. R., 9 1/2
FLOUR, 50 a 52	DRIED APPLES, 3
Superfine, 6 1/2	pr bush, 2
Fine, 6 1/2 a 6 50	Peel'd peaches, 6
Family, 7 50 a 7 75	Unpeel'd, 2
Scratched, 6 50	BRANDY.....1
HAY.....90	N. C., 70 a 75
" 90	Peach, 70 a 75
MOLASSES, 40 a 45	Green, 60 a 65
Cuba, 37 a 40	POK, 20 a 21
MACKEREL.....10	LINE, 1.25 a1.35
" 10	COTTON, 9 1/2
" 6 50 a 6 75	OATS, 38

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET, JUNE 21.

BACON.....12 1/2	LARD, 12 1/2
BEESWAX, 24 a 25	MOLASSES.....1
CANDLES.....10	Hds, 4 a 42
Fay. factory, 20	N. Orleans, 5 a 5 1/2
Adamantine, 30 a 32	NAILES.....1
Sperm, 35 a 50	SALT.....1
COFFEE.....12 1/2	Liverpool, 1.50
Rio, 12 1/2	sack, 1.50
Laguira, 12 1/2	Alum, 50
N. C. Doming, 15	bushel, 75
COTTON.....10 1/2	FLAXSEED, 1.50
Stacy prime, a 10 1/2	CLAYED SHEET, 12 1/2
Prime, 9 1/2	BRANDY.....1
COTTON YARNS.....10	Peach, 40 a 80
No. 5 to 10, 17 a 18	Apple, 55 a 60
FEATHERS, 40	N. C. WHISKY, 40 a 45
FLOUR.....10	SUGAR.....1
Early, 6 1/2 a 6 50	Loaf, 12 1/2
Superfine, 6 1/2 a 6 50	Crushed, 12 a 11 1/2
Scratched 6 50 a 6 50	St. Croix, 12
CORN.....70	Porto Rico, 9 1/2
WHEAT.....1.25 a1.35	N. Orleans, 9 a 10 1/2
OATS.....40	TALLOW, 10
PEAS.....70	TOBACCO.....1
RYE.....80	Leaf, 12 1/2
HIDES.....10	Manufact'd 12 1/2
Dry, 10	Wool, 14 a 15
Green, 4 a 5	

REVIEW.
Cotton scarce and wanted by manufacturers. Molasses has advanced. Flour market well supplied. Some sales have been made at lowest quotations for old tickets.

GREENSBORO MARKET, JUNE 25.

GREENSBORO MARKET, JUNE 25.			
[Reported by RANKIN & McLEAN.]			
BACON, 12 1/2		DRIES.....1	
BEES,	4 a 5	Green,	60
BEESWAX,	28 1/2	Dried,	40
BUTTER,	12 1/2	HAY,	50 60
COFFEE,	12 1/2	LARD,	12 13
CANDLES,	10	MOLASSES, 60	7
Adamantine,	32 a 40	OATS,	40
Sperm,	55 a 60	PEAS,	62 75
CORN,	50 a 60	Yellow,	75
Meal,	55 a 62	PORK,	75
CHICKENS, 15	16 1/2	WHITE,	75
APPLES—		RAGS,	8 a 10
Peel,	50 a 62	RICE,	2 a 3
PEACHES—		SALT,	2.75 a3.00
Peel'd,	2.00 a2.25	SUGAR—	
Unpeel'd,	a 75	Brown,	12 a 14
EGGS,	a 8	Loaf,	15 16
FEATHERS,	a 40	Crushed,	15 16
Flaxseed,	50	Flour,	12 13
FLAXSEED, 1.00		TALLOW,	12 15
WHEAT, 1.00		WAX,	25 a 30

Positive Arrangement.

Subscribers receiving their papers with a cross mark are notified that their subscription will expire in four weeks, and unless renewed within that time their names will be erased from the mail book.

W. E. Hunter is our authorized agent for the city of New York to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the Times.

INTENSELY HOT.—The weather, during ten days past, has been most oppressively hot, the thermometer indicating very nearly 100, in places not exposed to the rays of the sun. The recollection of last winter's snow and ice does not even cause a shudder; and the man who once wished he was a skeleton, hung up in a steeple, that he might have the pleasure of hearing the wind whistle through his ribs, finds many endorsers among our melting population.

Masonic Celebration.

According to previous notice, this ancient and benevolent Order celebrated the 24th at Jamestown.

By an arrangement with the President of the N. C. R. R., an excursion train was chartered to run from Graham to Jamestown, bringing quite a number of ladies and gentlemen from the former place and vicinity, who were joined at this place by a large number also, and at an early hour in the morning found themselves at the place of destination, who after having partaken of the festivities of the day, returned in the evening all safe and sound, so far as the party from this place is concerned, and we hope our friends from Graham had the like good fortune.

The regular mail-train brought a large party also from Thomasville, High Point, &c., in the morning, who returned by the evening train. Thus it is seen that the iron horse is made subservient not only to the great interests of commerce, but ministers also to the pleasures and festivities of the people.

Preparations were made in a grove in the North part of Jamestown, when at eleven o'clock, the fraternity having marched in regular procession—were joined by a large concourse of people, gathered from various parts of the surrounding country, to listen to an oration by the Grand Master, Dr. Pleasant Holt, of Alamance. The address was in good taste and well delivered and was alike creditable to the orator of the day and the Masonic Fraternity.

The large audience were then notified, that preparations were made in another part of the village, in a pleasant and delightful grove and all were politely and cordially invited to partake of a free barbecue, prepared for the occasion. Then to the sound of music the fraternity in their beautiful regalia, moved off, joined by the large concourse, to pay their respects to the substantial life, which were bountifully supplied,—giving, we believe, entire satisfaction to the ladies and gentlemen who honored the occasion with their presence.

Too much praise could not be bestowed on the fraternity at Jamestown and the citizens generally, for their hospitality and courtesy to the visitors on the occasion. They have, however, only sustained a reputation heretofore acquired, and which may they long live to perpetuate.

NORMAL COLLEGE.—We would call the attention of persons, who may feel inclined to visit this place, to the advertisement of H. H. Small, found in this paper. We are informed that Mr. Small will have in use, during the College Commencement, a sufficient number of carriages to accommodate all who may attend. They will run during that week, both from Thomasville and High Point, at the regular advertised rate. It is also in contemplation to charter an extra train, to run morning and evening from Greensboro' and Lexington; of this, however, timely notice will be given.

ROBBERY.—We learn by a private correspondent, that the stage from Wentworth to Madison, was robbed of two large trunks Saturday morning last, about four miles from former place. The trunks belonged to Mr. Fells, of Madison, one containing fine ready made clothing. The trunks were found next morning in the road, broken open and contents taken. Mr. Fells has gone in pursuit of the robber, or robbers, resolved not to return until they are safely caged in jail.

DANVILLE CELEBRATION.

Several of our citizens were in attendance on the ceremonies connected with this occasion. They represent the crowd as immense, but all things passed off agreeably and entertaining. The special correspondence of the Richmond *Whig* gives much the fullest report of the proceedings, of any other we have seen.

Col. Geo. Williamson, Jr., acted as Chief Marshal, and Dr. D. Withers, W. L. Jeter, J. R. Lipscomb, J. M. Whittle, S. H. Lester and J. M. Smith as Assistants. They had in attendance the Richmond Armory Band, which struck up an inspiring tune, and the procession moved to the Thompson Grove, a very pleasant spot on the outskirts of the town, where the most extensive preparations had been made for the festivities of the day. The ladies were numerously represented, a great many remaining in their carriages outside of the crowd. It is useless to add that the majority of them were remarkable for their beauty; for it has passed into a proverb that this section of country is the "banner section," in point of female loveliness, as well as in many other things of a more practical nature.

Gen. B. W. S. Cabell presided on the occasion, aided by Dr. T. P. Atkinson, W. T. Sutherland, (Mayor), Dr. W. G. Craghead, G. T. Pace and G. E. Welsh as Vice Presidents. Besides these, I observed on the platform the following gentlemen: Ex-Gov. Morehead, of North Carolina; Jos. Segar, of Elizabeth City; Horace L. Kent, President of the Richmond Board of Trade; John Jones, H. W. Fry, T. R. Price and W. F. Butler, Esqs., of the Board of Trade; Dr. John Dove, President of the Richmond Common Council, and several others.

Gen. Cabell called the vast multitude to order, after which a prayer was offered up by Rev. S. S. Bryant. With a few well-conceived remarks, the President then introduced Jos. Segar, Esq., orator of the day. The correspondent of the *Whig* gives an extended summary of the address, which was characterized as an able effort. We will give the closing paragraph from the *Whig*:

"The speaker closed with a tribute to the memory of Whitwell P. Tunstall, the founder of the Richmond and Danville Railroad. That great work is his most fitting eulogy. It speaks with potent eloquence of his gifted mind and matchless energy. But for his efforts the charter for the work would not have been granted. You and all the country round about, owe him a debt of gratitude which can never be repaid. For all the splendid results of the road you are indebted to him; and when it shall have worked out its final destiny, rolling its thousand and tens of thousands of tons of merchandise to the city of Richmond, building up a great commerce there and affording you facilities of communication with the marts of trade, you may attribute it all to the efforts of one man, its once devoted friend, Whitwell P. Tunstall. Not only this, but his genius and energy gave an impetus to the cause of internal improvements in the State, and he has left a bright example of perseverance under difficulties, which all men, the young especially, will do well to follow. Alas! that one so gifted should have sunk so prematurely. But the green laurel will spring up on his grave forever—his memory will never die. There is a physical monument to his genius which will always endure. So long as the Richmond and Danville Railroad continues to transport you and your families—so long as the snort of the iron horse is heard in your midst—and that will be forever—so long will the memory of TUNSTALL live."

On motion of Gen. Cabell, the unanimous thanks of the assemblage were returned to Mr. Segar for his able and interesting address; and on motion of Dr. Atkinson it was resolved to request a copy of the address for publication.

After the performance of a charming piece of music by the Armory Band, a call was made for Ex-Gov. Morehead, and as he came forward upon the stand, three hearty cheers were given for the Old North State. He made a forcible speech, interspersing his remarks with occasional touches of humor. Among other effective points was an allusion to his first visit to Richmond in the capacity of wagon boy. The trip occupied 28 days; and he counted 103 hogsheads of tobacco which had been tumbled out on the route by the drivers, while the roadside was literally lined with dead horses. The speaker vividly contrasted the slow facilities for transportation in those days with the rapid, safe and easy means now existing. To Tunstall, he said, was the honor due of bringing the road to Danville, and it was the duty of those who now stood in his place, to make it pene-

trate North Carolina. A vote of thanks was accorded to Gov. Morehead, for his well conceived remarks.

Gen. Cabell then invited all the persons present to partake of the Barbecue.

Tables were spread in the grove, a short distance from the speakers' stand. It appeared as if there was a sufficient supply of provisions to satisfy the wants of an army. An attack was straightway made by the multitude, and the vast heaps of animal food melted away like dew before the sun.

The committee of arrangements displayed their wisdom in preventing the use of ardent spirits at the Barbecue. In consequence, everything passed off harmoniously.

The ceremony of laying the cornerstone of a monument to the memory of Whitwell P. Tunstall, projector of the Richmond and Danville Railroad enterprise, was to have been performed Thursday afternoon, immediately after the Barbecue; but it was deemed expedient, in consequence of the lateness of the hour, to postpone it until Friday morning. A majority of the visitors accordingly remained, and a numerous crowd assembled at an early hour in the vicinity of the railroad depot. At half past 9 o'clock, the Masonic procession, composed of the members of Roman Eagle Lodge and visiting brethren, was formed at the hall, and took up the line of march for the monument grounds.

A more eligible and appropriate site for the erection of a monument to Tunstall's memory could not have been selected. It is adjacent to the depot, on a high elevation, so that in approaching Danville by railroad it must be the first object which meets the vision. Thus, though the proprietor and most ardent friend of the road has passed from earth, this silent sentinel will keep perpetual watch over the offspring of his genius, devotion and untiring energy; a

"...relic of departed worth, immortal, though no more; though fallen, great."

After announcing the list of deposits in the box, the Rev. G. W. Dame, Worshipful Master, and Rev. S. S. Bryant, Chaplain of Roman Eagle Lodge, assisted by Dr. J. Dove, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Va., proceeded with the regular Masonic ceremonies of the occasion.

The ceremonies having been concluded, the procession returned to the hall, and the multitude dispersed; not, however, until after a free indulgence in iced lemonade, which the forethought of some worthy gentlemen had caused to be provided.

Thus terminated the interesting events of two days in Danville, and it is gratifying to remark that nothing of an unpleasant or disagreeable nature occurred to cast a shade upon the memory, in a retrospective glance at incidents now past. The citizens of the town have done all in their power to entertain their visitors, and no one, who strove to enjoy the festival, can revert to it with any other feelings than those of pleasure.

Within the last two years, Danville has been improved by the construction of several new buildings, some of which are really ornamental to the town. The Legislature having during the last session established a tobacco inspection here, a fine warehouse has been erected, and is now occupied for the purpose. Mr. Williams has put up a handsome hotel on the site of the one destroyed by fire some time ago; and another hotel, called the "Railroad House," has been built near the depot.

The new bank building, near Masonic Hall, is another prominent structure, recently erected. The railroad bridge is an object of general admiration, and the depot, when finished, will materially improve the appearance of that portion of the town. The owners have also displayed good taste in the construction of a number of private residences.

The business of tobacco manufacturing is carried on here quite extensively; and it is well known among tobacco chews that many of the Danville brands are equal to any in the market. The establishment of Wm. T. Sutherland, Esq., we are informed, is the most extensive in the place. It is a large and substantial brick building, fitted up in a style which does that gentleman much credit. The quantity of tobacco annually manufactured by Mr. S. is enormous, and so popular are his brands that the demand is quite equal to all he can supply.

John D. Eccles, Esq., a distinguished jurist and citizen of Fayetteville, died in that place on Sunday evening last.

The Clergy of Richmond, Va.

We see by the Richmond, Va., papers, that the clergymen of the city held a meeting on Thursday last, and adopted an address to their brethren and fellow citizens on the present alarming crisis in our national affairs. The address is not a "meddling in politics," but a earnest and conservative appeal in behalf of the civil and religious liberties of the Republic. But for its length, we would be pleased to give it entire, as an able address, well timed, and thoroughly high toned and religious. We make a few extracts:

Our clerical profession, though it has restrained us from taking an active part in political matters, has not quenched the ardor of our patriotism. We cherish, as our invaluable birth-right, the liberty, civil and religious, secured for us by the toil, valor and blood of our fathers. We are fervently attached to our national institutions, planned by the wisdom, and consolidated by the conservative spirit, of revolutionary patriots. We love our country—our whole country—our country with all its faults. We look upon the citizens of every State of the Union as our brethren. Of all the people on the face of the earth, they have the greatest cause to be thankful and contented. The sun does not shine upon a nation so free, so favored, so prosperous, as ours. We deem it our solemn duty as patriots and Christians, to contribute in every lawful method to the perpetuation of blessings so numerous, so various and so rich.

We have seen, with painful solicitude, the agitations which have marred the peace and threatened the stability of our Union. Sectional jealousies and bitterness have, to a great degree, usurped the place of patriotism and brotherly love. Citizens of the same country, descendants of the same race, inheritors of the same priceless privileges, guardians of the same beneficent institutions, are set in deadly hostility against each other. The spirit of violence, showing itself in misrepresentation and abuse, in the licentiousness of the tongue, and of the press, in personal assaults, in insubordination, and in armed resistance to lawful authority, is rife and spreading in the country.—The flames of civil war are kindling on our borders. As American citizens we are humbled, and as Christians we are deeply mortified and grieved at this state of things.

In view of these considerations, it seems good to us to address a few words of exhortation to our fellow citizens. In the present circumstances, it is the obvious and imperative duty of all to cherish a patriotic, candid, kind and forbearing spirit. Let us sedulously avoid every word and deed, which can tend to increase the public excitement and irritation. Let us give no countenance to lawless violence, whether in low or high places.—Let us seek, by every practicable method to strengthen and brighten the bond of fraternal union, which should embrace every citizen of our favored States and Territories. And above all let Christians fervently pray to the Father of Light for his blessing on our rulers—that they may be wise, firm, conciliating and patriotic—and for our people, that they may be peaceable, prosperous and happy. We are called individually to self-examination, the confession of our sins, penitence, and a reformation of our lives—and by these methods, far more readily than by fierce discussion, we avert the dangers which are impending over our beloved land. And now we entreat you, by every consideration of patriotism and piety—by the memory of our fathers—by the blood which purchased our liberties—by the illustrious deeds of Bunker Hill and Yorktown—by the history of the past—by the millions living and unborn, whose welfare depends on the preservation of our Union—and, especially, by our religious prosperity, so greatly increased under our excellent government, to "follow the things which make for peace."

In conclusion, we earnestly request our fellow citizens, to unite with us, on the Sunday preceding the fourth day of July next, in prayer, secret, social and public, to the God of nations, that he would mercifully restrain the angry passions of men, inspire our rulers with a moderate and pacific spirit, disperse the clouds overhanging our favored republic, restore the harmony which once existed among the States of this Union, and enable us to transmit to our posterity, in their entirety, the inestimable privileges which we have received from our ancestors.

FINE PROSPECT.—We had the pleasure some few evenings since, of paying a visit to the nursery gardens of our enterprising citizen, Thos. H. Fentress, Esq. We were kindly conducted over his various fields, and shown the future prospect for a plenty of good fruit. Our mouth even now waters for a basket of those Nectarines, hanging so profusely on his large number of trees. As to apples, there seem to be no end. We brought home with us a limb containing twenty-five apples well grown in the space of six inches.

Literary notices crowded out.

Candidates for the Presidency.

The following from the Baltimore *Sun* precludes the necessity of an article we intended to write on the subject:—

It is fair to conjecture that the honor of having once been a candidate for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, is esteemed by many far above their personal reputation. At any rate, the adage no longer holds good with many that the "post of honor is a private station." On the contrary, if a man can only get his name well tossed about over the country in any sort of political notoriety, he is quite willing to "let it go for what it will fetch." If it comes back to him rather the worse for wear, he has had a venture for the cost, and may lay by for a few years to repair damages.

But to whatever we may ascribe the number of candidates, and we suppose sectionalism is the principal cause, it is not at all unprecedented. When Gen. Washington was the candidate for the first Presidency, there was no less than eleven, besides himself named by the people for that office and voted for. This was under the original process for the election of President, however, when the person who received the second highest number of votes was so chosen Vice President. Consequently the eleven were really candidates for the Vice Presidency. They were John Adams, of Mass., who received 34 votes; Sam'l Huntington, of Conn., 2 votes; John Ray, of N. York, 9 votes; John Hancock, of Mass., 4 votes; R. M. Harrison, of Md., 3 votes; George Clinton, of N. York, 3 votes; John Rutledge, of S. C., 6 votes; John Milton, of Ga., 2 votes; Jas. Armstrong, of Ga., 1 vote; Edward Telfair, of Ga., 1 vote; and Benj. Lincoln, of Mass., 1 vote.—Washington received 69 votes, the whole of the electoral college, and was thus unanimously elected. John Adams was elected Vice President, having the second largest number of votes.

At the second term Washington was again unanimously elected, there being only four other candidates. At Mr. Adams' election there were twelve other candidates. At Jefferson's first term four. Jefferson and Aaron Burr received an equal number of the electoral vote, and Jefferson was elected by the House of Representatives after thirty-six ballots. After this the President and Vice President were voted for directly by the electoral college; and at Jefferson's second term he had but one competitor, Pinckney, of S. C., who received 14 votes. Madison had two competitors, Geo. Clinton, of N. Y., and Pinckney, of S. C. At his second term but one, De Witt Clinton, of N. Y. Monroe had but one, Rufus King, of N. Y. At his second term but one, Jno. Q. Adams, of Mass.

At the next term four candidates were voted for—Andrew Jackson, of Tenn., 99 votes; John Q. Adams, of Mass., 84 votes; William H. Crawford, of Ga., 41 votes; and Henry Clay, of Ky., 37 votes. The election went to the House and Adams was elected. It was at this election that the charge of bribery and corruption originated against Henry Clay, and the injustice of which was not fully exposed until near the close of Mr. Clay's life.

At the next term Andrew Jackson was elected over Mr. Adams, 178 votes to 83. At his second term Henry Clay, of Ky., John Floyd, of Va., and Wm. Witt, of Md., were candidates; Jackson received 219 votes, a majority being 145. At the next term Mr. Van Buren was elected over four others, Gen. Harrison, of Ohio; Hugh L. White, of Tenn.; Dan'l Webster, of Mass.; and Wylie P. Mangum, of N. C. At the next term Gen. Harrison was elected over Mr. Van Buren, by an electoral vote of 234 to 60. In 1844 Mr. Polk was elected over Mr. Clay. In 1847 Gen. Taylor was elected over Mr. Cass. In 1852 Mr. Pierce was elected over Gen. Scott. In 1856 Mr. —, but here we pause. And now for the list of candidates for 1856.

First in the field, nominated in Philadelphia by the American National Convention, are Millard Fillmore, of New York, for President, and Andrew Jackson Donelson, of Tenn., for Vice President.

Second, nominated in Cincinnati by the Democratic National Convention, are James Buchanan, of Pa., for President, and John C. Breckinridge, of Ky., for Vice President.

Third, nominated in New York, by the seceders from the American National Convention, Nath'l P. Banks, of Mass., for President, and Gov. Johnston, of Pa., for Vice President.

Fourth, nominated in New York, by the seceders from the seceders from the American National Convention, Commodore Stockton, of New Jersey, for President, Kenneth Rayner, of N. C., for Vice President.

Fifth, by the Republican Convention in Philadelphia, Col. John C. Fremont, of California, for President, and Wm. L. Dayton, of New Jersey, for Vice President.

Should there be any more sections or quarter sections disposed to put up a few more candidates we shall keep the readers advised in due season.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The married women of Honolulu have petitioned for the suppression of the theatres and circuses on the ground that they keep their husbands out late at nights.

PRIVATE CORNER.

Believing this to be a more appropriate head, we shall hereafter talk with our correspondents in the private corner of our Sanctum, into which the unhalloved eyes of the public may never peep. These are our happy moments, when we can lay aside the still and formal pen, descend from the lofty Arm Chair, and laugh and chat with our good and familiar friends. These are occasions much relished, but experienced by few Editors.

S.—The "exquisite delight" is warmly reciprocated. Much obliged for your sympathies, and a share of that nice fruit is delicious to talk about.

LATONA.—We appreciate your condition and surrounding circumstances. Of course we could not do otherwise than forgive. We hope, however, we may be privileged to hear from you soon.

MATTIE MAY.—In the name of the numerous correspondents and readers of the "Gleanings," we bid you welcome, thrice welcome. We are under the impression that we are in the presence of an old friend, notwithstanding the new formal introduction.

EVA PATTON.—We hardly know how to appreciate so many good things all in one letter. But may you live a thousand years, if we are to be the happy recipients of your kind deeds!

A. R. K., PHILADELPHIA. The *Times* is only six months old, hence you are entirely mistaken about advertising in it in 1850. The proposition we made, is the very best. \$25—not \$10.

Weekly Literary Review.

Publishers sending books to be noticed in this department, will please send through the agency of J. B. Lippincott & Co., Book-Publishers, Stationers &c., No. 29, North Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

FOR THE TIMES.
Monthly Literary Gossip
—FOREIGN—

BY J. STARR HOLLOWAY.

The recent sale, in England, of the extensive collection of pictures belonging to the estate of the late Samuel Rogers, was one of the most interesting gatherings that ever took place at an affair of the kind. The utmost enthusiasm was manifested, and the bidding progressed spiritedly, every member of the company being anxious to secure something from so famous a collection, and from so renowned a patron of Arts as the Banker-Poet. Two days were occupied in disposing of the two hundred and twenty-six subjects named in the catalogue, the net proceeds of which amounted to upwards of two hundred thousand dollars—quite a moderate sum when we remember the price realized for some single pieces. "The Strawberry Girl" of Sir J. Reynolds, for instance, was knocked down for ten thousand dollars. This celebrated work of art attracted the most marked applause of any in the catalogue; cheers greeted its appearance, and with every successive bid the enthusiasm increased. The British National Gallery purchased four of the gems of the old masters—one by Rubens, one by Bessano, and two of Guido.

The original manuscript of Sir Walter Scott's "Kenilworth" was recently deposited in the British Museum.

A copy of the original edition of Shakespeare, (1623), was lately sold under the hammer, and knocked down after a spirited contest, for upwards of eight hundred dollars—American money.

Charles Dickens has purchased a cottage of Queen Anne's time—a cottage with cedars and a lawn, near London. The rising ground on which it is situated is Gadsdill, famed by Shakespeare as the haunt of Falstaff.

A monument is to be erected to Alex. Wilson, the able writer on North American Ornithology in his native place, Paisley, Scotland, during the present year.

The *Illustrated London News*, in speaking of the return of Thackeray, says, "he has changed his Yankee dollars into prime English foreign-ers." And it appears that, in addition to his usual inexhaustible fund of humor, he has caught a slight touch of the Yankee accent, which modifies beautifully the Bull bregue of his mother-tongue, and "becomes him wonder well."

Late private advices from Paris announce the severe illness of M. Augustin Thierry, the celebrated historian. It is hardly expected that he can recover.

Lamartine has projected a great literary enterprise, from the proceeds of which he hopes to be able to realize sufficient funds to release him from the pecuniary difficulties in which he has become involved. It is entitled *Cours de Littérature*—a review, or a survey of the works and authors of all nations and in all ages. It will embody the thoughts and recollections of his intellectual life. It is expected that two or three years will be required to complete it, and it will be published in this country simultaneously with the French edition, a translation of the earlier sheets of the work being already in hand.

Parton, the husband of Fanny Fern, and the puffed-up author of the life of the puffed-up Horace Greely, gets handed in no very measured terms in the last number of *Blackwood*.—Quoting the following passage from Parton's "Life,"—"Indeed were the man, Horace Greely, a flower, botanists would call him a 'single,' and delight in admiring him," the sensible old critic thrusts a counter irritant in this wise:—"And were Mr. J. Parton a flower, botanists would inevitably and forever designate him as a 'tulip.' He is what some men in Scotland call a 'natural,' otherwise a 'haif,' or in plain English vernacular, a 'fool.'" Gracious Fanny, what do you say to that? Is that a 'Fera

leaf?" It is evidently very funny, if not Fanny. Even so, Fanny.
Philadelphia, May 31st.

LITERARY ADDRESS.—Rev. R. G. Barrett, of Salisbury, will deliver the Literary Address at the next annual examination of Glen Anna Female Seminary, July 15.

The editor of a newspaper being challenged, coolly replied that any fool might give a challenge, but that two fools were needed for a fight.

Passengers to

NORMAL COLLEGE.
A TWO-HORSE HACK will be at A. Thomasville, every day, except Sunday, to carry the MAIL and PASSENGERS to the College.

The distance is six miles; first-rate reading, twenty-five cents.
All boxes, bundles, &c., for any person at Normal, will be promptly delivered, if addressed to my care at Thomasville.
June 20, 1856. H. H. SMALL.
(26:17)

Edgeworth
Female Seminary,

Greensboro', N. C.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on Friday the 1st of August. The course of study is designed to embrace everything necessary to a well-rounded and ornamental EDUCATION. Great prominence is given to the solid branches.

Neither labor nor expense has been spared to secure instructors of the highest qualifications in their various departments and to make Edgeworth second to no institution in the country in everything necessary to a complete education.

For CIRCULARS containing terms, course of instruction, &c., apply to
RICHARD STERLING, Principal.
(26:22m.)
Danville Register copy 2m.

3 DOZ. the great IRON WHEEL examined, or its false spokes extracted, and an exhibition of ELDER GRAVES, its Builder. By W. G. Brownlow, Editor of Brownlow's Knoxville Whig.
Just received and for sale by
June, 1856 E. W. OGBURN.

GREENSBOROUGH
HIGH SCHOOL.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 14th day of July next.

The Trustees take pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have secured the services of JAMES D. CAMPBELL, Esq., as Principal, a gentleman of long experience in teaching and in every way well qualified to discharge the duties devolving on him.

Those who propose to enter, will make early application as the number of pupils will be limited.

EXPENSES PER SESSION.

Same as heretofore and always in advance.
Classical Department, \$20.00
Mathematical " 15.00
Common English " 12.00
Contingent Fund, 1.00
By order of the Board,
JED. H. LINDSA, Sec'y.
June, 1856. (26:44)

SODA WATER

Drawn From Cast Iron

PORCELAIN LINED FOUNTAINS freeing them from the liability to taint the Water with any Metallic Poison by
W. C. PORTER.

LAMP.

A large lot of FLUID LAMPS just received at the Drug Store of W. C. PORTER.

TEXT Books, used in Colleges and Common Schools, kept constantly on hand by
E. W. OGBURN.

THE ANNALS OF SOUTHERN
Methodism by Dr. Deems.

3 doz. COPIES just received and for sale.
May 12, 1856. E. W. OGBURN.

100 KEGS PURE WHITE LEAD
and ZINC just received and for sale low for cash by
RANKIN & McLEAN, Agents.
Billings White Lead Company, N. Y.
June 18, 1856.
2 Tierce Rice,
3 HIBBS MOLASSES,
15 BAGS RIO, LAGUNA & JAVA,
12 BBL. SUGARS ASSORTED,
12 BOXES ADAMANTINE & TAL-
LOW CANDLES,
8 BBL. No. 1. Cat N. C. HERRINGS
just received and for sale by
June 18, 1856. RANKIN & McLEAN.
E. W. OGBURN, dealer in School,
Religious, Scientific, Standard, prose
and Poetical Works in General Literature;
Law Books, Miscellaneous, Almanacs, Maps and
Writing Port Folios, Writing Desks, Music and
Musical Instruments, Stationery, Fancy Articles,
&c.
Greensboro', N. C.
Market Street, second square from the court house.

MEDICAL & SURGICAL

DOCT. W. C. FREEMAN, having located in Greensboro', may be found at his office in the rear of J. & R. Lindsay's Store or at Hopkins' Hotel. 26:36m.

THE REVISED CODE.

COPIES received and for sale.
May, 1856. E. W. OGBURN.

BURNING FLUID.—Warranted not to char
the work. For sale at the Drug Store of
Feb. 13, 1856. T. J. PATRICK.
J. D. CUNNINGHAM. C. W. STYRON.
CUNNINGHAM & STYRON,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
August. 1856.
J. L. HENDRIX,
(FORMERLY OF GREENSBORO, N. C.)
WITH
J. W. GAMBLE, PROPRIETOR,
Caldor House,
(Bt.) CHARLESTON, S. C.
DRUGS! DRUGS! DRUGS!!!
JUST to hand a large and well selected stock
of Medicines, Oils, Paints, Dye Stuff,
Brushes, Perfumery, Pomades, Extracts, Soaps,
Cosmetics.
Also,
SEAGRAM'S Choice Brandy; in fact, every
article usually found in a Drug Store. Call
on East Market. Orders promptly filled. Pre-
scriptions carefully put up at all hours by
W. C. PORTER.

Original Poetry.

THE MIDNIGHT SPELL.

Softly blows the zephyr-like breeze
At this calm and holy hour;
Eurus nestles among the leafless trees,
From thence descends to our parterre bower.
Flickering joyously with some thatch-covered shed,
Tecklessly flitting across the moon—
Its errand is to belligerate the calm air ahead,
And it whistles anew as it fleets past my door.

'Tis a holy night!—So calm, so serene,
Such a spell as awakens a holy thought;
Not a cloud spots the vast firmament, I ween
Such another spell is scarce ever wrought.
The moon shines forth in resplendent glory
Bright,
The stars twinkle right merrily;
A panorama exquisite of itself, is night,
On which I gaze most cheerily.

No earthly tongue hath power to tell
The glories all that meet my view
Within this sacred midnight spell.
My spirit with the "holy few"
Departs this sphere, for realms above,
And there in ecstasies I view
The glories of the God of Love,
And in this ecstasies true,
I fancy that my home's above.
Bridgeport, Conn.

Write to Me Often.

Write to me very often;
Write to me very soon;
Letters to me are dearer
Than loveliest flowers in June;
They are affection's touches,
Lighting of friendship's lamp,
Flitting around the heart-strings,
Like fire-flies in the damp.

Write to me very often;
Write in the joyous morn—
Or at the close of evening,
When all the day is gone;
Then when the stars are beaming
Bright on the azure sky,
When through the fading forest,
Coldly the wind sighs,
Draw up the little table,
Close to the fire and write—
Write to me soon in the morning,
Or write to me late at night.

Write to me very often;
Letters are links that bind,
Truthful hearts to each other,
Fettering mind to mind—
Giving to kindly spirits
Lasting and true delight;
If ye would strengthen friendship,
Never forget to write.

Our Easy Chair.

"Always laugh while you can—it is a cheap medicine. Mirthfulness is a philosophy not well understood. It is the sunny side of existence."
GREENSBORO, JUNE 21.

[BY REQUEST.]

A CURE FOR LOVE.—Take a grain of sense, half a grain of prudence, a dram of understanding, one ounce of resolution, a handful of dislike, intermix them altogether, fold them up in the alchemic of your brain for twenty-four hours; set them on a slow fire of hatred, then strain them clean from the dregs of melancholy, sweeten them with forgetfulness, put them in the bottle of your heart, stop them down with the cork of sound judgment, and let them stand fourteen days in the water of cold affection. This rightly made and properly applied is a most effectual remedy, and was never known to fail. You may have the ingredients at the house of understanding, in constant street, by going up the hill of self-denial, in the town of forgetfulness in the county of love-no-more.

Joe Edwards.

OR, THE DEVIL IN THE SANCTUARY.
BY E. G. STAPLES.

Joe Edwards lived in those days of ignorance and superstition, and, as a certain Boston Editor has told us—poetry—when, if a boy could do a sum in "Rule of Three," he had his "edication," and if you had mentioned Moses' Telegraph to the wisest man in the village, he would have immediately assigned you a place in the Lunatic Asylum.

Edwards was quite an oldish man, even at that day—honor to his gray hairs—but not that day, said certain boys of the village, who were fond of playing the wag at the old gentleman's expense. Joe, moreover, was a great religionist, and whenever the spirit moved the congregation of the old white washed Chapel, which, by the way, was about once in every six months, "our hero gray" was among the first to kneel at the altar, and gall down salvation to his soul.

At length, he was admitted into a place in the church; and no doubt he would have conducted himself well, had it not been for Bill Somers and Jim Sleight, "two birds of the village"—more modern—Bill Somers, S. P. and Jim Sleight, P. B.

One beautiful Sabbath morn, when the green grass was bending "neath the weight of the crystal dew, and the sweet breath of "purple morn" sang a lullaby, Bill and Jim were strolling through the grand old woods in search of fun—more properly delirium.—Each had a long blade of grass under his arm, and presently Jim, stepping up to an old farm fence, soon returned bearing captive a lizard, so called in "old Virginia" never tiber.

"Fine!" cried Bill. "We'll crown you conqueror," and suiting the action to the words, he buckled a buttercup from its stem

and placed it into the button hole of his companion's coat.

After a moment's consultation, they walked along. And here the scene changes.—Deacon Brown is doing his best in the old Chapel. Old and young hang upon his burning eloquence, and "melting paths. At length in one of his loftiest flights, the Deacon paused. In a moment every eye was directed to that which attracted the Parson's attention. Slowly it descended; presently it had reached its destination, and planted its claws into his bald pate. "Oh—Oh! oh! dag—d—m these flying squirrels," yelled our hero, and splash he went into his seat again, rubbing his head, and muttering and swearing at an awful rate.

Slowly it descended—nearer, and nearer it came; again it sought a foothold. "Oh—Oh! hoo—hoo!" screamed our veteran, as he struck a bee-line for the door, amid the shouts of the congregation, who by this time had learned the whole of the joke, upon seeing our two birds, Jim and Bill, leave the gallery, with a lizard, suspended by a "chalk line."

After enjoying a hearty laugh, with back to the audience, old Parson Brown, turned and said: "Brethren, beloved, the devil is at work to-day in the Sanctuary, and it is needless for me to proceed with my discourse.—We will have the benediction, and be dismissed."

We often hear of a man "being in advance of his age," but who ever heard of a woman being in the same predicament?

An "early rising association" has been formed in one of the English towns. All its members must be out of bed before half-past 5 A. M.

The Farmer.

Pruning Fruit Trees.

In the present state of horticultural knowledge it is about as important to tell the owner of an orchard, seasonably, what he should not do, as what he should.—Much skill as it requires to plant a tree, it requires still more to prune it so as to help its growth and fruit bearing. Fortunately for the nursery-men, there is so little skill in planting, that a majority of the trees removed from the nursery never call for pruning. The sunbeams of their first season remove every redundant twig with a thoroughness that the most rapid pruner might envy. A small sample of undisciplined pole legs is the autumn inventory of what went upon his plantation in the spring as a splendid lot of the choicest fruit trees, purchased at one dollar each, and richly worth two. These, of course, will not want further pruning. But you have an old orchard, with some dead limbs and a thick, heavy growth of sprouts, and so much that there is no chance for the sun to get in to ripen the fruit, what is to be done with it? Do not infer that because you have a keen-edged knife and a sharp saw, that the best use you can make of them is to go into the apple tree tops with them in April. The truth is, February, March and April, are the worst three months in the year for this purpose. Lay your pruning tools upon the shelf for the present, and walk with us to your neighbor's orchard. This was pruned last April. You see that many large limbs were removed, and that the old wood is now nearly as black as if it had been painted, and that a long black stain extends far down the amputated limb. Examine the wood closely and you will find it has already begun to decay. The whole tree has received a shock by this untimely pruning, and years will not repair the injury.

The best time for a general pruning is at the close of the first growth of summer, which is from the 15th of June to the 15th of July. Then the leaves will take care of the flowing sap, and all small wounds will be rapidly healed over. The large wounds may be closed by a coating of tar, thickened with brick dust, applied warm. Gum Shellac is good, but is more liable to peel off than the tar mixture. Never cut a limb for the sake of using your tools. The tops of apple trees do not require severe thinning in our hot summers. Nature understands the wants of the tree often much better than the gardener who has had his training under the dripping skies of England. The thick limbs and foliage are needed to protect the trunk, the larger branches and fruit.—You will find your fairest specimens in the top of the tree, and partially shielded from the sun's rays by leaves. Very small limbs, a half inch through, that cross each other or that interfere with the symmetry of the top, may now be removed, but no general pruning should be attempted.—*American Agriculturist.*

VALUE OF GAS TAR AS FARM PAINT.—I have seen several notices recently, of the "value of gas tar," as a "farm paint." I have used it for some time past, and consider it a most valuable article. It is certainly an excellent preservative of timber exposed to the weather, and can be used with great advantage, applied to carts, wagons, plows, gates, and indeed, all the "iron work" about the farm, which needs point of any kind, to protect it from rust, and give it a neat appearance, being a

good substitute for oil and lead paint. Its cheapness is a strong recommendation, and I doubt not it will ere long be freely used by the farmers, wherever it can be conveniently obtained. Its disagreeable smell is not a material objection, as it loses most of it, in a few days after it is applied, but it "dries slowly," which is the greatest objection I find to its use. Can you, or any of your correspondents, tell me how that objection may be removed? I have been told to stir a little "fresh lime" into it, before using, which remedy I have tried without success.

WATER PROOF CLOTHING.—Twenty thousand tunics, now being prepared for the French army, are, according to a recent statement of M. Payen, a chemist of some note, rendered water-proof by the aid of alum and sugar of lead, without the aid of India rubber or gutta percha, or any other gums or oils. The process given is very simple, and is claimed to render any species of tissue water-proof. Dissolve two pounds and a half of alum in four gallons of water; dissolve, also, in a separate vessel, the same weight of acetate of lead in the same quantity of water. When both are thoroughly dissolved, mix the solutions together, and when the sulphate of lead resulting from this mixture has been precipitated to the bottom of the vessel in the form of a powder, pour off the solution, and plunge into it the tissue to be rendered water-proof. Wash and rub it well during a few minutes, and hang it in the air to dry.

HOW TO GET RID OF CATERPILLARS.—The following is said to be a sure process to get rid of caterpillars. With a common gimlet we bored a hole into the body of a tree, some two inches deep, perhaps, which we filled with sulphur, and then plugged up the hole. In a short time, say forty-eight hours, they were crawling about the yard, and in less than six days not one was to be found remaining on the tree. This is a simple but sure way.

NITRATE OF SILVER FOR BURNS.—J. Willbank, M. D., in a communication to the Medical Examiner, Philadelphia, states that he has used nitrate of silver in solution as an excellent application for burns and scalds. He states that its results have gratifiedly surprised him. "It furnishes a complete protection to the inflamed surface, subdues the pain, arrests the serious discharges, changes the character of the inflammation, and promotes a speedy cure."—From twenty to forty grains are dissolved in an ounce of water, and this is applied with a camel's hair pencil over the whole surface of the burn.

Pole-evil in Horses.—For the benefit of those who have or may hereafter have horses that have pole-evil or fistula, I would say, don't sell the animal for a trifle, or give him away; but cure him sound and well. I care not how long it has been running, it can be cured with one dime; yes, one dime worth of muriatic acid will cure the worst case of old pole-evil. First, wash the sore well with strong soap suds, then drop eight or ten drops of the acid in it twice a day, until it has the appearance of a flesh wound; after which, it should be washed clean with suds made from castile soap, and left to heal, which it will quickly do if the acid has been used long enough; but if it does not get well, apply to acid again until it does cure, for it is a sure remedy, and will not fail if it is applied until the diseased flesh is all burnt out.—*Prairie Farmer.*

CHARCOAL FOR SWINE.—It is not perhaps generally known, that one of the best articles that can be given to swine while in preparation for the tub, is common charcoal. The nutritive properties are so great that they have subsisted on it without other food for weeks together. Geese confined so as to deprive them of motion, and fattened on three grains of corn per day, and as much coal as they can devour, have become fatted in eight days. The hog eats voraciously, after a little time, and is never sick while he has a good supply. It should always be kept in the sty, and be fed to the inmates regularly like other food.

SENSIBLE CHAT.—A woman is either worth nothing or a great deal. If good for nothing, she is not worth getting jealous for; if she be a true woman she will give no cause for jealousy. A man is a brute to be jealous of a worthless one—but a double fool to cut his throat for either of them.

"Did you know, said a cunning Yankee to a Jew, "that they hang Jews and jackasses together in Portland?" "Indeed! then it is well that you and I are not there," returned the Jew.

SOMETHING NEW.—It is proposed to light the streets in a village not a thousand miles from Syracuse, with red-headed girls! If we lived there we'd play tipsy every night, and hug the lamp post.

MISERY.—After writing an important letter in a great hurry, you seize hold of the inkstand instead of the sand-box, and give it a finishing touch!

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS.

Amphotypes.
THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Greensboro and vicinity, that he is now prepared to take AMBROTYPE LIKENESSES in all the beauty of art; they surpass the DAGUERRETYPE in beauty of delineation, giving the most delicate contrast between light and shade, making a positive picture that can be seen in any light, and are not affected by atmosphere or water, and will last for all time.

Also,
DAGUERRETYPE, in all the various branches of the art with the newest improvements.—Instructions given in Ambrotyping and Daguerreotyping on reasonable terms. APPARATUS and STOCKS furnished if desired.
12-ly J. A. STARRETT.

GREENSBORO Female College.

THE FALL SESSION of 1856 will commence on the 31st day of July.
TERMS.—Board, (including furnished Rooms, Tuition, Fuel, Washing and Lights), with Tuition in all the English branches, \$70.00. Day Scholars for Fuel, 1.00. Day Scholars for Tuition, 2.00.
EXTRAS.—Music on the Piano or Guitar, with the use of the instrument, \$25.00. Drawing, \$5.00. Studies in Hand, Crayon and Pastel, \$10.00. Oil Painting, \$20.00. Latin, \$5.00. French, \$10.00.
REGULAR FEES are to be paid one half in advance, the other half at the end of the Session.
LECTURES on the Theory of Music will be delivered, free of charge, by the Prof. of that department, to those young ladies who desire a thorough knowledge of the interesting science.
Circulars containing full information, will be sent on application to the President.
23-3t T. M. JONES, Pres.

A CALL FOR CASH.
RANKIN & MCLEAN, Respectfully invite all persons indebted to come forward and pay up as they are very much in need of cash. Those having open accounts who cannot now cash them will please come forward and close them by note. Those having notes of long standing failing to pay or renew them may expect to pay cost upon them, as they must have cash, at least in part, and their notes renewed. Interest will be charged upon all open accounts from July 1st, the usual time of settling.
Jan., 1856.

Shirts! Shirts!!
MRS. IRENA SIKES, having located in Greensboro, and being very much in need of cash, she keeps constantly on hand a lot of fine SHIRTS which cannot fail to please, both in quality and price.
SHIRTS, PANTS, VESTS, &c., also made to order. Those wishing anything kept in my line, I call the attention to her call, on South Side Market street, just below M. Brown's Blacksmith shop.
March 24, 1856 13-3t

COTTAGE BEDSTEADS,
MANUFACTURED BY
Joseph Sears.
THESE BEDSTEADS, with other articles of Cabinet Furniture, kept constantly on hand and for sale cheap by the Manufacturer. Apply at his shop on Greene Street, between West Market and Sycamore, Greensboro, N. C. 22-7m

CHEAP FOR CASH.
Great reduction in the price of Ready Made Clothing.
INTENDING to sell out my entire stock of Ready Made Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Shirts and every thing else kept in my line, I call the attention of all in want of such goods to come and see me before purchasing elsewhere, and I will sell them the above mentioned articles cheaper than they ever have been sold in this part of the country.
May 20th '56.

S. ARCHER,
East Market Street.

New Spring Goods

R. G. LINDSAY,
North-East corner of Elm and Market Streets, HAVING received his full supply of seasonable Dry Goods, is now prepared to offer all kinds of STAPLE AND FANCY articles, at such prices that cannot fail to please. His goods were purchased on the most favorable terms and selected from the largest and handsomest stocks in New York. They consist, in part of Prints, Printed and Robe Lawns, Jacquets and Organdies, Flannels, Pique, Regent, Tissues and Grandines, Brilliant and Gingham, Challies, Alpacaes and Mohair, Extra Black Silks, Figured, Fancy and Summer Silks, Glace Silks, Bonnet Silks, Gents, Summer Cassimers, Drap d'Ete and Drap d'Hiver, Satin, &c., Figured Silk and Marcelline Vesting, Table Damask, NAPKINS, Linen Sheetings, Towelling, Dimities, Swiss Muslin, Victoria and Bishop Lawns, Figured Muslin, Swiss and Scotch, Bordered, Tape and Plane Jacquets and Nantocks, Novelities in Embroideries, Muslin and Cambric, Blouse Linin, Farmers' Linin and Ribbs, Richardson and Gray Linen, Brown and Blue Sheetings, Shirts and Sheetings, Bonnets, Hats and Straw Goods, Ribbons, Flowers, &c. Call at North-East corner of Elm and Market Streets on April, 1856. R. G. LINDSAY.

New Books.
Macaulay's History of England, Home's "Do," Irving's Works Complete, Goldsmith's "Do," Chamber's Information for the People, Anatomy of Melancholy, The poetical works of Rogers Campbell, &c. Bancroft's History of the U. S. Weem's Life Marston.
May 1856. E. W. OGBURN.

MEETING OF THE Grand Section C. of T.
THE eighth annual session of the Grand Section Cadets of Temperance of the North Carolina, will be held in Greensboro, on Tuesday the 1st July, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Every section of the State is most earnestly solicited to send a representative, as the vital interest of the Order depends upon the transactions of this meeting.
(18-3t) J. G. WILKINSON, G. W. P. A. J. ORR, G. S. P.

* * * Will papers in this State, friendly to the cause of the young, be so kind as to insert this notice a few times.

BURNING FLUID always on hand at the Drug Store of W. C. PORTER Greensboro, 1856. 1-6m.

FRESH COCOA NUTS and Lemons just received at L. BENCINI'S 1-6m.

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS.
Wilmington, N. C. 1-ly.

JUST RECEIVED, per N. C. R. R., a large lot of Nails, Iron, Malleable Castings, Springs, Axles, Carriage Trimmings, &c. English, German and Swiss Seythes and Snaiths, Lock, Breast and Drawing Chains; Mill Saw Files, Rasps and Chisels, &c. Cheap by RANKIN & MCLEAN, N. E. corner Market & Davy Streets.

New Books,
Miss Murray's Letters, Widow Sedot papers, Memoirs of Sidney Smith, Picknick Papers, T. S. Arthur's work, Nickabock, Earnest Lindwood, India the poet of Pearl River, The New Purchase, Forrest Tragedy and other Tales Edith the Quakeress, Campfires of the Redmen &c. May 1856. E. W. OGBURN.

JUST TO HAND, 25 North Carolina Readers, No. 1, 25 do No. 2, Published by A. S. Barnes & Co., N. York. These Readers are adapted to C. Schools, and recommended by C. H. Wiley, State Superintendent. For sale by E. W. OGBURN.

A GENERAL assortment of Hardware, Grain and Grass Seythes, Nails, Cordage, &c. R. G. LINDSAY, N. E. corner of Elm & Market. April, 1856.

J. N. WOOD,
AUCTION, COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Goldsborough, N. C., WILL attend to the sale of Flour and other Produce. 14-3t

A. PERRY SPERRY,
(Formerly of Greensboro, N. C.)
BELL, BROOKS, PACE & CO., IMPORTERS & DEALERS IN STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, No. 89 Chambers, and 71 Reade Street, 18-3t NEW YORK.

N. C. FREEMAN,
WITH ABBOTT, JOHNS & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF STAPLE AND FANCY SILK GOODS, No. 153 Market Street, Philadelphia, 1856. 2-ly

Molasses, new Crop, just received and for sale by RANKIN & MCLEAN. Jan. 56.

Normal College.
ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT. Board of Visitors for 1856. His Excellency GUY, DRAGO, ex-officio, President of the Board of Trustees: H. B. ELLIOTT, Esq., J. B. GILMER, Esq., J. C. COTTS, M.D., Hon. A. H. SHEPPARD, Esq., G. W. CALDWELL, Esq., J. W. THOMAS, Esq., Hon. W. H. WARD, Esq., Hon. J. T. MORRHEAD, Esq., E. W. OGBURN, Esq., J. M. GARNETT, Esq., J. JOHNSON, Esq., B. F. STEED, Esq.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.
Rev. C. F. DENNIS, D.D., Pres. E. M. JONES, Jos. B. OGBURN, Esq., JONATHAN WORTH, Esq., C. H. WILEY, Esq., Rev. S. M. FROST, L. BLACKNER, Esq.

The Valedictory Sermon to the Graduating Class, will be preached on Wednesday, July 10th, at 10 o'clock A. M., by Rev. A. L. P. Green, D.D., of Nashville, Tenn. The Address before the Literary Societies will be delivered on the same day, at 3 o'clock P. M., by Hon. E. G. Reade, of Person Co., N. C. Commencement Exercises (beginning on Thursday morning, July 17th, at 10 o'clock; and at the close, a Baccalaureate Address will be delivered by Rev. R. T. Hedlin, of Raleigh. 25-3t

J. W. HOWLETT & SON, DENTISTS,
Respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Greensboro and all others who may desire operations performed on their teeth in the most approved, modern and scientific manner. They are fully qualified to perform all and every operation pertaining in any way to Dental Surgery, unsurpassed for utility or beauty. The Senior of the firm has in his possession Diplomas from the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, American Society of Dental Surgeons, and Dr. S. S. Fitch of Philadelphia, and has been in the regular practice of the profession for over twenty years. They have furnished their Operating Rooms (on Market Street two doors above the Hand House) in a handsome and comfortable manner for the reception of ladies, where one of the firm may always be found. Ladies will be waited on at their residences if desired. January 1, 1856. 1-ly.

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
AT LOW PRICES FOR CASH.
GEO. E. L. EVATT,
Nos. 444 and 446 Pearl-Street (near Chatham) NEW YORK.

His now in stock, and is constantly receiving well assorted stock of Carpets, Oil-Cloth, &c., to which he invites public attention, believing that an examination of both quality and prices, will prove satisfactory to Merchants and to Purchasers generally, who buy for Cash. His stock consists of Rich Brussels, Auburn and Brussels Carpets in New Designs; Superior English and American 3 Ply, and Ingrain Carpets; comprising many New Patterns, made expressly for first class trade.—Also, Twilled and Plain Venetian Hall and Stair Carpets, Oil-Cloths, in widths from 2 to 24 feet in various qualities. Rich Mosses, Tufted and Common Hearth Rugs and Door-Mats of different sorts. Table and Piano of Choice Patterns. 4-4, 5-5 and 6-4 Plain and Plain Mattings. Window Shades of Desirable Styles. Stair Coverings, Stair-Rods, and all other articles usually kept in Carpet Stores. HE IS ALSO AGENT FOR SELLING, Carhart & Wyke's Power Loom, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, as well as Barber's Auburn Prison-made Brussels 3-ply, Ingrain and Venetian Carpets and Rugs. All which will be fairly represented to purchasers, and sold at fair prices. June 30, 1855. 1-8m.

KEITH & FLANNER,
Commission Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THROUGH FREIGHT TO WILMINGTON BY MAIL TRAIN. We have made an arrangement with the Railroad Company to run a freight car with their Mail Train, twice a week, from Salisbury to Wilmington direct, leaving Salisbury on Monday and Thursday—leave Wilmington on Tuesday and Friday. Our agent will accompany the car to receive and deliver freight at all the intermediate stations. The first car will leave Salisbury on Monday 23d inst. KEITH & FLANNER, Wilmington, N. C., June 17, 1856. (25-3t)

JAMES M. HUGHES, Fashionable Tailor.

(In J. McIvers' New Brick Building,) West Market, Greensboro, N. C.
WOULD respectfully return his thanks to the citizens of Greensboro and vicinity for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed; and he hopes by diligence and punctuality, with his long experience in cutting and making, that he will continue to merit and receive a liberal patronage. He has a regularly established agency by which he receives the latest Paris, New York and Philadelphia fashions. All work warranted to please in fit and durability. One trial is all that is asked to give satisfaction. Remember the stand—West Market, in J. McIvers' New Brick Building. Jan., 1856. 4-ly

Just Received

At Mrs. L. Bencini's.
A FRESH SUPPLY of Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Canaries, Nuts of all kinds, and all eatables usually kept in a Confectionary. March 12, 1856.

WILLIAMS & CARRINGTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Shoekoe Slip, Richmond, Va., GIVE particular attention to the sale of FLOUR, FLOUR, WHEAT, and every description of Country Produce. All packages of Merchandise, &c., forwarded with dispatch. 8-6m.

BOOKS FOR THE TIMES,
Let Every One Read.
DOZ.—Republican Landmarks, the Views and Opinions of American Statesmen, on Foreign Immigration, being a Collection of Statistics of Population, Famine, Crime, &c. With an enquiry into the true Character of the United States Government, and its policy on the subject of Immigration, Naturalization of Aliens, &c. BY John P. Sanderson. 1-6m.

NEW BOOKS.
Mrs. Bliss' practical Cook Book. Mrs. Hale's New Do. Downing's fruit and fruit Trees of America. Thomas' American Fruit Culturist. Smith's Landscape Gardening. Erast's Millwright's Guide. May 1856. E. W. OGBURN.

Cabinet Furniture,
MADE AND SOLD BY
PETER THURSTON,
WEST STREET GREENSBORO, N. C. WHO keeps constantly on hand, and makes to order, Marble Top Centre and Pier Tables; splendid Ladies' Dressing Bureaus and Work Tables, with Marble or Mahogany tops; Secretaries and Book Cases of all kinds; bureau an assortment of—every price and quality; Fine Mahogany Rocking Chairs, with spring seats; Sofas, Wardrobes, Tables, Stands, &c. All made as good and sold as low as Northern work. Poplar, Birch, and Walnut Lumber,—and Country Produce at market prices,—taken in exchange for furniture. 1-1f.

FARMERS' HALL, Raleigh, N. C.
A very large collection of Agricultural implements and garden tools constantly kept on hand. Also, as I am agent for some of the largest Manufacturing Houses in the country, will order and deliver at any point along the R. Roads in a few days, any article wanted, at manufacturers' prices, only adding the freight. Improvement is the order of the day. Orders solicited, and will be promptly and faithfully attended to. Address, JAMES M. TOWLES, Raleigh, N. C. 22-ly.

TWELVE Sermons by Dr. Deems, Just received and for sale by E. W. OGBURN.

BOLTING CLOTHS and BURL MILL STONES.—The genuine Anchor Brand Cloths of all Nos. from 1 to 11, inclusive, kept in full supply on hand. French Burr Mill Stones of any size, to order, and warranted, delivered at Wilmington, Fayetteville, or any Station up the N. C. Railroad. R. G. LINDSAY, April, 1856. N. E. corner of Elm & Market.

G. H. KELLEY & BROTHER,
DEALERS IN FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, No. 11 North Water St., Wilmington, N. C. WILL keep constantly on hand, Flour, Sugars, Coffee, Molasses, Cheese, Lard, Butter, Lard, Soaps, Crackers, Starch, Oils, Sausages, &c. REFERENCES.—O. G. Parsley, President of Commercial Bank, John McLean, President of Bank of Wilmington, of Wilmington; A. M. Gorman, Rev. R. T. Hedlin, of Raleigh; J. F. Garrett, David McKnight, of Greensboro. 8-ly.

Give us a Call!
THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he has just opened a BOOT AND SHOE MENDING SHOP, on South Side Market street, just below M. Brown's Blacksmith shop, where he is prepared to have SHOES and BOOTS mended or made to order, at moderate prices. Also, BRICK LAYING done at short notice. JAMES R. SIKES, March 24, 1856. 13-3t

ROWLAND & BROTHERS,
Commission Merchants,
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA, ARE prepared to receive and dispose of, advantageously, any quantity of flour from Orange, Alamance, Guilford and neighboring counties. Many years experience with every facility and ability enables us to guarantee satisfaction and promptness in all sales. We have sold for, and refer to among many others: Hon. Thos. Ruffin, Alamance, do John Newlin, do P. A. Holt, do J. H. ALBRIGHT, do J. H. HAVERTON, do A. H. LINDLEY, do P. C. CAMERON, do JOHN F. LYON, do W. J. BINGHAM, do JOHN LONG, do E. G. RADER, do G. & H. WILLIAMS, do Feb. 6. 4-ly.

COMMITTEE-MEN FOR 1856-7.

DISTRICT. NAMES OF COMMITTEE-MEN.
1 William Foster, R. C. Scott, D. Zimmerman.
2 John Zimmerman, J. Sumners, J. Kernode.
3 John Warton, Wm. Cobb, George C. Broom.
4 John Albright, Hillary Hoffman, G. Starr.
5 Henry Shoffner, Hugh Shaw, John Carr.
6 John P. Record, Henry Kime, Wm. Smith.
7 A. Maxwell, William Green, John M. Wright.
8 John Grant, Elias Melvin, Robert C. Rankin.
9 E. H. Montgomery, C. H. Hutton, E. Whittington.
10 John C. Clarke, Samuel Bown, Robert Wiley.
11 D. D. Stewart, B. Hunter, Gideon Greenawald.
12 Ervin Hanner, Paul Cobb, J. Hemphill.
13 James Grant, Spencer Bevil, J. Parker.
14 Wm. McIntire, M. J. Manningham, D. Wirtch.
15 Nicholas Holt, Samuel Holden, J. Wharton.
16 John McCulloch, D. M. Forster, W. Wiley.
17 J. A. Kernutt, C. M. Tucker, J. B. Gamble.
18 Thomas Hendrix, P. Kirkman, S. V. Barker.
19 Wm. S. Colson, J. H. Brown, Peter Harris.
20 Dr. James Hobbs, Wm. Scott, Geo. Dieker.
21 Daniel Albright, Caleb White, Tim Smith.
22 A. Arnold, John Kirkman, J. L. Kirkman.
23 Wm. Hodgins, Henry Northam, Wm. Kirkman.
24 Wm. Kirkman, R. Stephenson, L. Coltrane.
25 J. F. Pegram, J. L. Ogburn, Wm. J. Robinson.
26 R. Blackburn, Jesse Case, John Lambert.
27 L. Kirkman, N. H. Clarke, E. W. Cummings.
28 Thomas Conner, For Cook John Morris.
29 H. Arnold, John Gardner, J. J. Arnold.
30 F. Wiley, Aaron Holton, J. Dean.
31 John B. Driggins, John Frazier, J. Gordon.
32 A. Moore, Samuel Doney, J. Beaulow.
33 J. Ballard, Wm. P. Gray, Thomas Paskal.
34 Thomas Thompson, J. B. Quar, H. Davis.
35 Dr. Penick, J. B. Guier, J. H. Hedgcock.
36 Solomon Wheeler, J. Hedgcock, R. Eckhart.
37 Wm. H. Brittain, C. Booth, J. A. Hoskins.
38 John Denny, C. G. Yates, A. Weatherly.
39 Pleasant McAdoo, A. Rankin, M. Rankin.
40 Wm. McJannetty, L. Rankin, Robert McCulston.
41 Samuel Nelson, Jesse Smith, P. Wiley.
42 James Rayl, Moses Young, Anne Owens.
43 Jacob Clapp, David Neese, S. E. Foust.
44 D. Schofield, T. A. Rankin, T. Donnell.
45 J. B. Houston, D. M. Kirkman, L. Kirkman.
46 J. M. Kirkman, Gled Anthony, Ed. Hodgins.
47 John Uinas, M. S. Sherman, A. Wiley.
48 Harris Kirkman, G. Stanley, R. Caldwell.
49 D. Foust, Joshua Clapp, J. Foust.
50 Joseph Pattison, H. Ledbetter, A. Stuart.
51 A. Clapp, Jonathan May, J. Clapp.
52 Stephen Hunt, James Hunt, John Scott.
53 Dr. J. G. Coffin, Wm. Reed, W. H. Stanley.
54 James Henderson, Z. Kersey, N. Hunt Jr.
55 John Harden, Jonathan Causey, J. Miller.
56 Joseph Sullivan, J. Murphy, S. Trotter.
57 Abner Armfield, J. Northam, Jehu Marsh.
58 L. Pitts, N. Johnson, Joshua G. Hedgcock.
59 Alfred Jones, M. Kirkman, J. M. Hunt.
60 John Cobb, Henry Cobb, Peter Hoffman.
61 T. Warren, G. Pegram, William Anthony.
62 Jonathan Frazier, J. Ricks, Wm. N. Arnold.
63 J. Hodgins, G. Lamb, A. C. Murray.
64 J. Bundy, M. H. Mendenhall, E. Mendenhall.
65 Albert Forster, M. S. Sherman, J. Wiley.
66 J. C. Lamb, Henry Wright, F. F. Carpenter.
67 Alexander Hanner, Wm. Hockett, B. Field.
68 Joel Pike, John Goley, Valentine Wilson.
69 Daniel Wirtch, Peter Sammers, L. Kernode.
70 John Thomas, Peter Sammers, Asa App.
71 Jos. A. Houston, M. S. Sherman, A. Wiley.
72 David Cobb, Ed. Ingold, Daniel Ingold.
73 Jonathan Welch, Peter Davis, Wm. Wiley.
74 Alfred Summers, H. Moore, Dr. R. K. Denny.
75 Samuel Whit, H. W. Peeples, J. B. Clarke.
76 R. G. Stewart, R. Phillips, Thos